The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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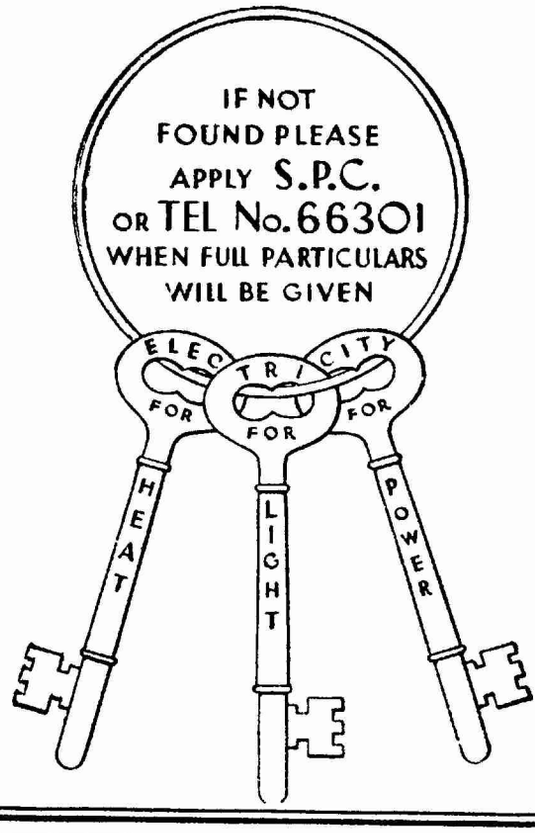

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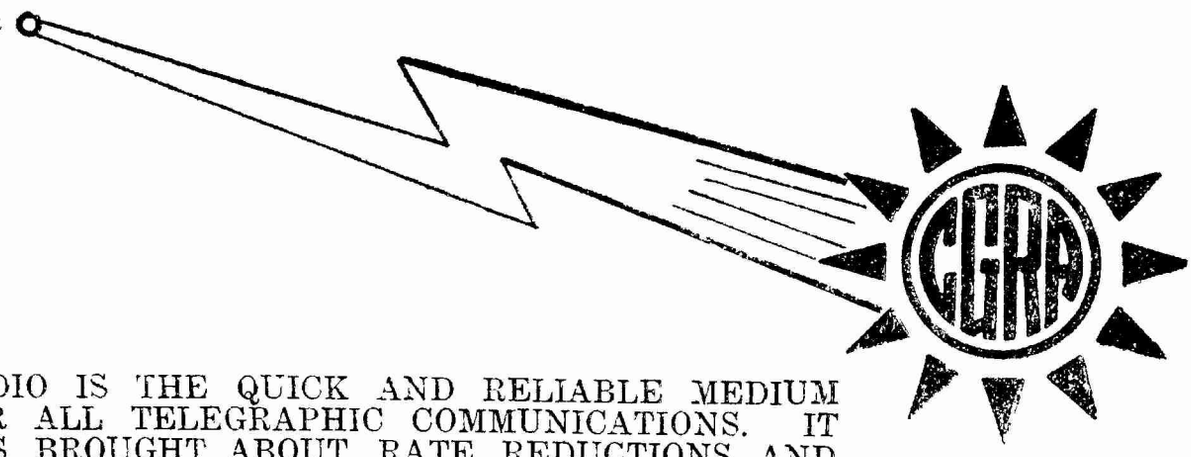

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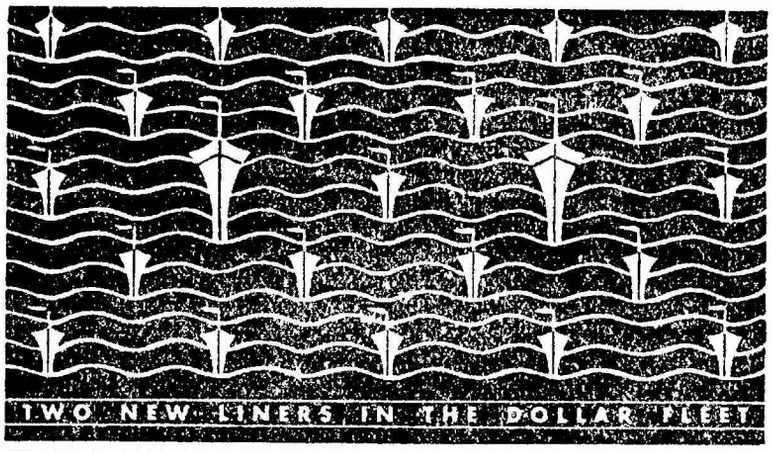

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMON-SENSE NEEDED IN FLOOD-FAMINE RELIEF SERVICE

THE famine situation facing the Chinese people as a result of the recent floods apparently exceeds the destitution which existed in North China in 1921-1922 and the Shensi situation of 1929-1930. Conservative estimates by persons experienced in famine relief projects place the number of persons affected at 50,000,000 with one-fifth or 10,000,000 in destitution as a result of the sweeping away of their crops, houses, work animals and personal possessions. John Earl Baker, formerly connected with the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Association of Peiping and now an adviser with the Ministry of Railways stated the opinion that 5,000,000 bushels of grain per month would be required to feed the destitute people along the Yangtsze until they could again get back on their farms and rehabilitate themselves. Mr. Baker was also responsible for the statement that the present situation is beyond the power of private relief agencies and is a matter for immediate governmental action. He suggested the possibility that the Chinese Government might now be in a position to take up with the U. S. Farm Aid Board the matter of a wheat-loan to China. A report in *The China Press* from Nanking on August 9 stated that steps were being taken by the Chinese General Relief Committee and the Finance Ministry to raise an immediate loan of $2,000,000 for relief purposes but this obviously will be insufficient for even inaugurating relief activities. While the official *Kuomin* service stated in a report from Nanking last week that the loss would exceed $80,000,000, this obviously is nothing more than a guess and probably an under-estimate of the actual situation. What the Central Government should do is immediately require all local magistrates in the flooded districts to submit reports on the conditions in their territories. The Government should also organize an immediate survey by means of airplanes, which would provide a general idea of the situation. After these things have been done and the extent of the disaster is known, steps should be taken to organize relief on a constructive basis. By this is meant the adoption of constructive schemes which have been so successful in other parts of China. The flooding of the Yangtsze River and tributaries has caused the destruction of hundreds of dikes and protective agencies throughout the valley. These should be repaired immediately

after the subsidence of the water. Immediate steps also should be taken to build a canal providing an outlet from the Hwai Valley to the sea, a more or less simple engineering project. The reconstruction of the dikes and excavation of the canals in this manner would provide immediate work for the refugees, thus preventing a further influx of famine victims to the already congested cities. These workers could be paid in grain similar to the practice which was found so satisfactory in the North and Northwest. But nothing can be done without immediate governmental attention and action. In order to prevent the development of inefficient schemes and the over-lapping of effort on the part of the private relief agencies, the Central Government at Nanking should immediately take the matter in hand and work out a definite plan of constructive relief. For preliminary expenses, the Government should take early steps to obtain control of a relief fund held by a so-called relief agency in Shanghai which is said to amount to approximately $500,000 This considerable fund, originally donated for relief purposes, has been lying idle in Shanghai banks for many years and should be put to work immediately in relieving distress.

AMERICAN EXTRALITY TREATY EXPIRES EARLY IN 1934

THE Sino-American treaty conferring exterritorial rights on American citizens residing in China will expire early in 1934 at the expiration of the ten-year period dating from the ratification of the treaty by the two governments. According to the text of the treaty which appears in Volume I of "MacMurray's Treaties" (Pages 423-433) the Sino-American treaty was signed on October 8, 1903 by the American representatives, Edwin H. Conger, John Goodnow and John F. Seaman and the Chinese representatives Lu Hai huan and Sheng Hsuan-huai. It was not ratified, however, until early in the following year. The clause in the Treaty which confers exterritorial rights on American citizens reads as follows:

> Article III.—*American citizens in China; their rights.*—Citizens of the United States may frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any lawful avocation, in all the ports or localities of China which are now open or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade; and, within the suitable localities at those places which have been or may be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they may rent or purchase houses, places of business and other buildings, and rent or lease in perpetuity land and build thereon. They shall generally enjoy as to their persons and property all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the nation the most favored in these respects."

In addition to this article, popularly known as the "most favored nation clause," there was incorporated a further clause directly bearing on the subject of exterritoriality which reads as follows:

> Article XV.—*Reform of the judicial system. Extra-territoriality to terminate.*—The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, the United States agrees to give every assistance to such reforms and will also be prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing."

The Treaty also contained a clause stating that this treaty "shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification and until a revision is effected as hereinafter provided." The clause providing for revision appears under Article XVII and reads as follows:

> *Revison*—It is further agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand that the tariff and the articles of this convention be revised at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof. If no revision is demanded before the end of the first term of ten years, then these articles in their present form shall remain in full force for a further term of ten years reckoned from the end of the first term, and so on for successive periods of ten years."

It was therefore in accordance with the terms of this clause in the Sino-American Treaty of Oct. 8, 1903 that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese National Government, issued his formal Note to the United States Government, stating that China desired a revision of the Treaty. According to Dr. Wang's statement the "special rights" accruing to American citizens under the extraterritorial clause are to be terminated at the end of the present year. This explains the negotiations which have been proceeding in Washington between representatives of the Chinese and American Governments. According to Dr. Wang's latest statement, the recent resignation of Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, has resulted in the negotiations being transferred to Nanking where they will be continued by Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister, directly with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The foregoing explanation of the status of the Sino-American Treaty pertaining to exterritoriality is made in response to the receipt of numerous requests for information on the subject by readers of *The Review*.

One Hundred Qualify in Civil Service Examinations

The results of the Higher Civil Service Examinations, held at Nanking during the fortnight from July 15-31 show that out of over 2,000 candidates who sat for the written examinations, 100 were declared qualified. Oral tests during this week will complete the required examinations. Among the candidates are aspirants for financial, educational, police, diplomatic, consular and general administrative posts.

Sixteen provinces are represented among the 99 successful candidates, whose average age is 27. Only 12 women entered the examinations out of more than 2,000 competitors, but none of them were among the successful.

New Park to be Opened in Shanghai Western District

The Shanghai Municipal Council has purchased 40 mow of land in close proximity to its present property in Singapore road for the purpose of oreating a park which is to be developed on lines similar to Wayside Park. The Singapore Road property of 25 mow now being used as a children's playground, will be converted into a site for a municipal school, probably for Chinese. It is adjacent to the present Japanese school and is regarded as extremely spitable for such a purpose, particularly in view of the Council's proposed scheme to extend municipal education for Chinese. The old Garden Bridge greenhouse and garden site is being converted into a children's playground. Its contents will be transferred to Jessfield Park.

South Manchuria Railway Involved in Serious Financial Difficulties

ON several occasions in recent months *The Review* has reprinted news reports and editorial comment from the Japanese newspapers referring to the serious economic and financial difficulties which are being experienced by the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway Company which constitutes the back-bone of Japan's so-called "special position" in South Manchuria. The predicament of the South Manchuria Railway is due to two chief causes: the economic depression and competition of the new Chinese owned and operated railway lines which parallel the Japanese transporation system and in consequence have reduced the income of the S. M. R. That the present adversities experienced by Japanese interests in South Manchuria may have an ultimately good effect has been indicated in editorial discussions in the Japanese press to the general effect that the Japanese Government may be forced to throw overboard its grandiose political schemes in this section of Chinese territory and reduce the S. M. R. to a purely commerical enterprise. Opposition newspapers in Japan as well as the powerful commercial and industrial organizations in the Osaka district have charged that the S. M. R. with its vast subsidiary organizations have long served as a sort of "milk-cow" for Japanese political parties and politicians, thus leading to widespread corruption. That this has constituted the chief cause of Sino-Japanese complications in Manchuria goes without saying. The following reports which are reproduced from newspapers *published in Japan* indicate quite clearly that S. M. R. is no longer a profitable enterprise and while the Japanese Government will continue for a time to pay dividends from reserves and by "juggling" funds, the time will finally come when Japan will have to face facts. This will mean the divorcing of the railway from political control, elimination of political graft and squeeze, and ultimately the elimination from the railway of all political bureaus and activities which were designed primarily for the increasing of Japanese political influence and interests in South Manchuria and Inner-Mongolia. That this will be a painful process for the Japanese Government goes without saying, but that it will ultimately result in better Sino-Japanese relations is certain. When the Japanese, due to bad business conditions and financial losses, are finally forced to lop off all of the propaganda and espionage bureaus and similar subsidiary organizations, and reduce their South Manchuria Railway to a plain business enterprise, the so-called Manchurian Question involving frequent and increasingly-serious clashes of Chinese and Japanese interests, will pass away.

DRASTIC SCHEME OF ECONOMIC REFORM ON S. M. R.

(*Japan Chronicle, British newspaper published at Kobe*)

The South Manchuria Railway Company is to effect drastic reforms in its system of organisation as well as in the regulations for salary and other allowances. The dismissal of a large number of officials and other employees will be necessary.

Since their arrival in Dairen, Count Uchida, president, and Mr. Eguchi, vice-president, have been engaged in the task of drawing up suitable plans for the Company's reform. These plans are now ready, and in order to secure the Government approval, Mr. Takenaka, director, visited the Department of Overseas Affairs on Tuesday afternoon July 28.

At present the Company has 12 departments and this the new management desires to reduce to six. The Fushun Colliery and the Anshan Ironworks are to be made independent, with S. M. R. directors as superintendents. The management proposes enhancing the status of the Mukden office, placing it under the direct control of the president. One of the directors is to stay in Mukden so that all transactions can be done without reference to the Head Office. The engineering corps is to organise a committee so as to discuss improvement as well as control of all technical affairs. The vice-president hitherto has often acted as the chief of certain departments, but this will never occur in future, and he will devote all of his time and energy to the assistance of the president for the supervision of all departments.

Salary Reduction

Mr. Takenaka was to visit the Overseas Department in Tokyo again yesterday in connection with the salary reduction problem. All salaries will be reduced to the same extent as the recent cut in the salary of Government officials in Japan. Overseas allowance will suffer heavily. A large number of officials and other employees will be dismissed.

As soon as the above plans are approved by the Tokyo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company is to revise its budget for the current fiscal year. Mr. Shudo, another director, will proceed to Tokyo to explain the revision.

Eight Per Cent

The present reforms have their principal motive in the adjustment of the deficit in the Company's revenue. In order to retain the current dividend of eight per cent. the new management found it necessary to transfer reserves of Y150,000,000 to dividend reserves, but it failed to obtain the support of the Finance Department in Tokyo. The management considers that the present reforms, though very drastic, are imperative to tide over the difficulty.

More Dividend Than Profit

Last year the Company registered a revenue of Y180,000,000 and expenditure of Y160,000,000 a net profit of Y20,000,000. The Company paid eight per cent. dividend, amounting to Y25,000,000, drawing the deficit on reserves and with no reserves for depreciation of its property. But according to the *Asahi* the Company's actual gain last year was only Y7,000,000 not Y20,000,000. The Company made ends meet through shifts.

"May Have to Report a Loss."

In the four months ending July this year the railway account already shows a shortage of Y7,000,000 in in its revenue. Coal is far from satisfactory. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the Company will be able to record the estimated figures of Y210,000,000 revenue, Y190,000,000 expenditure and Y20,000,000 profit. In the present period the Company is doomed to a deficit of Y10,000,000 in income from the railway business and Y5,000,000 from the coal business, and its profit is likely not to exceed Y5,000,000. If things go wrong, the Company may even have to report a loss. In the circumstances, the Company is called on to save Y20,000,000 to Y30,000,000 on the side of its expenditure.

A Thousand Dismissals

As regards the dismissal of staffs and employees, and Dairen dispatch to the *Asahi* says that this will

total at least 1,000. The announcement will be made in a day or two. It is like a dreadful hush before a storm. All officials and workers feel much anxiety as to their fate.

Bankers' Approval

All syndicate banks welcome the projected reforms. They are of the opinion that the reforms are only natural for the Company to make in order to meet the very unsatisfactory business results. In their opinion there is still room for economy though the adjustment of its various subsidiary enterprises. At the same time, they strongly hope that the Company will use greater efforts towards bringing about an increase in its income. If the accounts still show an unsatisfactory balance, then the Company should reduce its dividend, the banks advise.

S. M. R. RETRENCHMENT TO SAVE YEN 30,000,000

(Osaka Mainichi, English-language newspaper published by Japanese interests at Osaka)

The South Manchuria Railway Company, which is seriously affected by the business depression, is going to save about Y30,000,000 in its expenditure through business readjustment.

Count Yasuya Uchida and Mr. Teijo Eguchi, newly appointed Governor and Vice-Governor of the company respectively, have been busy with the plans of making a drastic readjustment and Mr. Masaichi Takenaka, a director of the company, is now in Tokyo to obtain the government's approval of the execution of the plans.

It is learned that the plan among other things provides for the reduction of the 12 departments to eight, and the postponement of many important engineering projects. The construction of the harbor for Fushun coal at Tsurumi, for the completion of which a further outlay of Y6,880,000 is needed, is to be postponed, and the construction of a pier in Osaka Harbor, requiring a further outlay of Y3,990,000, is also to be postponed.

Dairen Station Plan Halted

The plans also include the postponement of the reconstruction of the Dairen station, for which Y2,070,000 is needed, the abolition of the roundhouses at Wafangtien, Chikuanshan, Chiaotao, Liaoyang, and Tiehling, and the construction of big roundhouse at Suchiatun. The special allowances given to the employees for service in Manchuria are to be cut by from 20 to 30 per cent.

The budget of the company for the fiscal year 1931-32, which was fixed in the autumn of 1930, was changed early this year on account of the business depression, and by the present change about Y30,000,000 is sliced from the original budget. The original budget provided for an income of Y210,000,000, expenditure of Y189,000,000, and the net profits of Y21,000,000, but according to the present change the income is put at Y180,000,000, the expenditure at Y167,000,000, and the net profits at Y23,0000,000.

To Abolish Tokyo Branch?

It is reported that the readjustment plans also provide for the abolition of the Tokyo branch of the company, and those working in the Tokyo office are greatly alarmed. The detailed plans will be announced in a few days.

While effecting great economy in the expenditure on one hand, the company on the other hand will proceed with the execution of the plan of establishing the Showa Steel Works, and plans to start the project for the low temperature carbonization of Fushun coal at Fushun and the manufacture of magnesite and aluminium.

Mr. Takenaka, a director of the company, who arrived in Tokyo on July 28, held conferences with officials of the Overseas Office on the same day, and also conferred with Mr. Nishiyama, chief of the financial section of the Tokyo office of the Kuantung Government.

The Move to "Extend" the International Settlement

BY HOH CHIEH-SHIANG

ON August 4 some branch of the Shanghai International Settlement administration "handed-out" to the local foreign newspapers an English translation of an alleged petition which the Municipal Council claimed had been received from Chinese residents of the so-called Western District, a Chinese-administered area bordering on the International Settlement. The signers of the petition claimed to represent more than 200,000 residents who are opposed to the present demand for retrocession of the Settlement to Chinese control. On the other hand they asked that this entire area be incorported into the International Settlement, or to quote the alleged petition, "we request the Council to extend the limits of the Settlement to West Shanghai as soon as possible; more than 200,000 residents in West Shanghai will be grateful." The petition then made six specific and detailed proposals pertaining to the extension of roads, street-car lines, construction of foreign police stations, development of public services and finally the levying of municipal taxes on the residents in order to finance the necessary expenditures involved in the scheme. The petition ended with a request that the Municipal Council "carry these proposals into effect as soon as possible...."

The petition first received prominence on the front page of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, American paper, on August 4 and somewhat less prominence in the two British morning papers, *North-China Daily News* and *Shanghai Times* the following day. It was considered a singular circumstance that no copies of the alleged petition were handed to *The China Press*, a leading English-language paper published by Chinese interests, or to any of the large Chinese newspapers published in the Settlement. The editor of *The China Press*, according to report, has never been able to obtain a copy of either the original Chinese text or English translation of the alleged petition. This circumstance has led to the allegation in the Chinese newspapers that the petition was not bona-fide and was merely a clumsy propaganda attempt on the part of certain foreign interests to inaugurate a movement for settlement extension. One of the branches of the local Kuomintang organization declared that the petition must have originated in one or two sources, namely foreign residents living in the Western District, or from certain Chinese interests "which are dependent upon the influence of foreigners to make a living." The Chinese Rate-Payers Association in the International Settlement issued a statement on August 5 alleging among other things that the petition for settlement extension "may have been written and received by the same party," which allegation, if correct "would have no other effect than to cause the Chinese to redouble their efforts for a retrocession of the so-called 'Extra-Settlement Road Area' as well as the entire International Settlement." An actual indication of this Chinese reaction was provided in a demand sent to the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking by the Shanghai District Kuomintang that the limit to the International Settlement "should be fixed at the Bubbling Well Temple (end of Bubbling Well Road) and that all other roads which the Settlement has extended into Chinese territory such as Yu-Yuen Road, Brenan Road, Great Western Road, Warren Road, Lincoln Road, Rubicon Road, etc., be taken over by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the names changed to conform to Chinese custom."

While the Chinese administered Municipality of Greater Shanghai and the central governmental authorities decided to ignore the petition, this did not prevent various local Chinese officials and organizations from making attempts to discover the source of the interesting document. Dr. John C. H. Wu, well-known Chinese jurist, whose services recently were retained by the International Settlement as a sort of adviser in Chinese relations, declared that he had no official knowledge of the petition and stated further that nothing of the kind had been referred to him. He stated that he had no knowledge whatever that such a petition had been presented to the Municipal Council. The Chinese newspapers, including the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao* and *China Times* immediately made an investigation among the Chinese residents and merchants in the affected district and were unable to discover a single Chinese individual who had any knowledge of such a petition being signed and sent to the Council. The *China Times* pointed out that the names of several of the Chinese villages mentioned in the petition did not exist or were so badly mis-spelled as to be unrecognizable in the English translation of the alleged petition. The Chinese property-owners in Jessfield Village called an emergency meeting on August 7 and issued a declaration that no such petition could have been presented to the foreign authorities without their knowledge. They therefore passed a resolution repudiating the whole thing and calling upon the local Chinese officials to make a "rigid investigation" in order to ascertain just what Chinese "were posing as representatives of the Chinese merchants of that area." To complete the story, the Chinese Rate-Payers Association sent a communication to the Municipal Council asking that they be provided with a copy of the alleged petition. Up to the present there has been no statement in the local press indicating that the Municipal Council has replied to this letter. It is also considered significant that the Chinese members of the Municipal Council apparently have no knowledge of the alleged petition, despite the fact that they attend all meetings of the Council and are supposed to be familiar with administrative matters in the Settlement. Finally, it should be made a matter of record that the Municipal Council, despite the fact that it "handed-out" a translation of the petition to the local foreign newspapers, has not on the other hand seen fit to print the petition in the local *Municipal Gazette*

In view of the foregoing evidence it seems logical to conclude that the petition was either an out-and-out "fake" or was artificially "cooked-up" by certain foreign real estate interests and foreign property-owners in the Chinese area adjoining the International Settlement. It is entirely possible that the foreigners who have a vested interest in the question may have been able to induce some of their Chinese associates or employes to sign such petition. There is one other possibility: that certain Chinese associates or employes of foreign property owners may have drafted the petition and then in some oblique manner induced certain Chinese property owners and residents to sign it, but this is rather difficult of belief due to the strong action which the local Kuomintang and Chinese municipal officials have taken to prevent any further extension of the Settlement. The frequent clashes which take place between foreign and Chinese police in the disputed area indicates beyond much question of doubt that the Chinese people themselves are on their guard against any move on the part of the foreign authorities to encroach upon the Chinese area. Since the May 30 incidents of 1925 were a direct result of the attempt of the foreign settlement authorities to extend foreign control over the adjoining Chinese districts, it is hardly conceivable that Chinese residents of that area could be so ignorant or unpatriotic as to sign a petition asking the alienation of Chinese territory to a foreign Power or group of Powers such as that represented by the authorities of the International Settlement. The probabilities are that certain officials of the Settlement, pressed by certain foreign interests with investments outside of the Settlement, have attempted to take advantage of the temporary embarassment of the Central Government due to the disturbed political situation to put over a "clever" scheme for increasing the area of the International Settlement.

A further circumstance indicating that the petition was not bona fide is proved by a close perusal of the document which was put out by the Municipal Council. For example the alleged petition gave technical details for the extension of tram-lines, etc. which could have originated in no other place than the Public Works Department of the Council or in the private office of some real-estate concern that knew exactly what it wanted. No regularly elected or appointed representative of an unorganized group of "200,000 Chinese property-owners" in the Western District, could by any possible stretch of the imagination have possessed this intimate and technical knowledge of the Municipal Council's secret plans and ambitions for Settlement extension. In view of this evidence the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement issued on August 10 (China Press) designated the petition as a "foolish trick" of some reactionary foreigners.

In order to get at the bottom of this question, one needs but read Part VI of Volume III of the so-called "Feetham Report" dealing with the status of the International Settlement. Judge Feetham, a British subject who is a member of the Supreme Court of the South African Union, was brought to Shanghai for the purpose of preparing a report that could be used by the foreign settlement authorities as propaganda for extending the life of the Settlement. Judge Feetham's salary and expenses were paid by the British-controlled, International Settlement, and in consequence he gave them a report that conformed in every detail to their wishes. In short, Judge Feetham recommended that foreign control "should be extended for several decades," but in this long period of time the foreigners should work out schemes of cooperation with the Chinese that might have the effect of taking the edge off

Chinese objections to a continuance of foreign control. In other words, Judge Feetham recommended a "sugar-coated" pill in place of the "bitter-pill" which the foreigners have been trying to force the Chinese to swallow for so many years. Judge Feetham also recommended in effect that the foreigners take immediate steps to head off an unconditional surrender of exterritorial rights since such a relinquishment of the foreigners "special-rights" would immediately nullify the position of the foreigners as undisputed controllers of the International Settlement.

But to get back to the alleged petition to extend the Settlement into the Western District, one finds the real explanation in the last section of Judge Feetham's report which deals with the problem of the "External Roads Area." In this section of the report, which I hope all of my fellow countrymen will peruse carefully, Judge Feetham explained in detail just how the area of the International Settlement has been increased from a few acres on the banks of the Wangpoo to its present status. Also, he explained in equally interesting details just how the foreigners should proceed in order to extend the Settlement still further into Chinese territory. Historically, this eminent paid employe of the International Settlement showed how the Settlement at the beginning only embraced the territory lying between Tibet Road and the Bund. But the Settlement needed more room—in fact many foreigners had already built houses along Bubbling Well beyond the Race Course. The foreigners who had ventured outside of the Settlement and purchased property naturally desired police protection, electric lights, etc. Judge Feetham declared that the Chinese area outside of the Settlement at that time represented an "administrative vacuum," apparently meaning by this that the area was unpopulated except by farmers and that there was little Chinese administrative control. It is no secret that the local Chinese authorities of that day were ignorant of the real intentions of the foreigners and did not have the support of an enlightened central government. The foreigners therefore took advantage of this situation and in one way or another "put over" their extension program, which brought the entire Bubbling Well district as well as a large section of the Hongkew area into the International Settlement. The ease with which this was accomplished naturally whetted the foreigners' appetite for more Chinese real-estate, hence as the years have passed the program for Settlement extension has been pushed. The foreigners in the Settlement have enjoyed a great advantage in this direction, for while China has been beset with almost continuous political difficulties, the Settlement has possessed a definite and continuing authority backed by people who knew just what they wanted and were none too scrupulous as to the ways for obtaining same. On several occasions they took advantage of disturbed political situations in the Chinese territory to build roads considered necessary for the "military protection" of the foreign administered area. Then after the Chinese political crisis died down, the roads which had been constructed for "military purposes" became regular thorofares, policed by the Settlement and occupied by foreign residents. In this way the Settlement has grown somewhat like the size of a snow-ball that rolls down hill. The Settlement constructs new roads for "military" or other purposes; then polices them; then takes them into the Settlement. Where is the thing to end? Prior to the May 30 incidents of 1925 one frequently heard foreigners talk about extending the Settlement to Soochow on the north and to Sungkiang on the south, thus embracing a considerable section of the territory at the mouth of the Yangtsze River. One does not dispute the fact that Shanghai is congested or that the city must grow just as other large world ports and cities have grown. But in no other country in the world can one find a large city and ocean-part that is controlled and administered by aliens.

As shown in the foregoing, it was this situation which was largely responsible for the May 30 incidents and one might say with considerable truthfulness that the May 30 incidents in Shanghai in 1925 had much to do with the stimulation of the Nationalist Movement which was then gathering force in Canton. Also it is correct to say that the May 30 incident and resulting Chinese animosities at Shanghai, plus the Nationalist Movement from the South, were drectly responsible for the Chinese action in putting a definite stop to the Settlement's extension program. Judge Feetham admitted this in his report (Page 20) when he stated, "But political disturbances in 1925 accentuated the opposition of the Chinese authorities to the scheme for extension of municipal roads in the Western area beyond the railway line, which was then in process of being carried out, and also influenced the attitude of the rural population, with the result that some of the landowners whose land was affected by the scheme declined to sell land required for the roads, and the arrangements for obtaining Surrender Deeds through the local tipaos and committeemen became more difficult to carry out. Eventually, in the latter part of 1925, the Council decided not to proceed further with the acquisition of land for the purpose of their road extension scheme, and some of the proposed roads have remained incomplete owing to the Council having failed to obtain title to portions of the land required." Judge Feetham then quoted from a speech by Marshal Sun Chuanfang, then tupan of Kiangsu, wherein the military governor declared that there would be no further agreement to Settlement extension and also stating that the Chinese authorities would immediately begin the development of the Chinese administration "so that the difference between concessions and non-concessions may be wiped out, and both foreigners and Chinese may cooperate in the most friendly way for the creation of a new and greater Shanghai."

Space is too limited for a detailed consideration of Judge Feetham's plan for extending foreign control or at least a measure of foreign control into the "Extra-Settlement" road area, but his recommendations were embraced in two schemes, one "temporary," and the other a "more permanent plan." As a temporary measure he recommended that the International Settlement should obtain authority from the Mayor of

Greater Shanghai that would enable the Municipal Council to exercise "effective administrative control of the external roads and the land and properties fronting on such roads, or to which access is obtained from such roads." As to the Chinese authorities in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Judge Feetham was willing for them to exercise authority in the vacant farming land "consisting at present, in the main, of undeveloped rural regions lying between the roads." The Municipal Council would have the right to police the roads and levy taxes on the property-owners as a means of financing its administration.

Under the heading of "More Permanent Scheme," Judge Feetham recommended the formation of a new Municipal Council that would have administrative control of the "new settlement" that he would carve out of Chinese territory in the Western District. This new Municipal Council would be composed of nominees in equal number by (1) the Mayor of Greater Shanghai; (2) nominees of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement; (3) representatives elected by the residents and property-owners, foreign and Chinese, of the areas concerned. The putting of this scheme into operation would leave the Chinese in a minority position somewhat as prevails at present in the Settlement. But in actual operation the scheme would have effect of practically doubling the present area of the International Settlement. A map of the area which Judge Feetham included in his report shows the Extra-Settlement Area as bounded by Hungjao Road on the south, Monument Road on the west and Pearce Road and Soochow Creek on the north. The area of this district as shown on the Feetham map amounts to 45,840 Chinese *mow* or 7,640 acres.

After going to all the expense of paying the salary and expenses of Judge Feetham, plus the expense for printing and mailing out many thousands of copies of his report to all parts of the world, it is not likely that the Municipal Council would give up its pet Settlement extension scheme without a strong fight. Several days ago it was announced in the *Municipal Gazette* that the Council had mailed out copies of the Feetham Report to officials of all foreign governments that are interested in the International Settlement and their support of the Report was solicited. Sometime previously it was announced that the Feetham Report in its entirety had received the unanimous approval of the *foreign members of the Council*, the Chinese members of the Council apparently having declined to concur in the action. The Chinese members, allegedly, asked more time for consideration in view of the fact that the translation of the report into the Chinese language has not been completed.

In view of this almost overwhelming evidence, it seems logical to conclude that there is a most intimate connection between the Feetham recommendations pertaining to the Extra-Settlement Road Area and the recent propaganda petition mysteriously issued by the Municipal Council allegedly showing that the Chinese residents of this area are favorable to the incorporation of the district into the International Settlement. If the Municipal Council could mislead the foreign Powers into the belief that Chinese property owners themselves favored the incorporation of the district into the Settlement, their campaign for Settlement extension would be more than half completed. For these reasons it is highly necessary that both our local and national officials give this matter their closest possible attention, otherwise they are likely to awaken too late to a realization that instead of obtaining control of the International Settlement, they have actually connived at a further encroachment on Chinese territory and a practical doubling of the area of the foreign-administered territory. Then if this succeeded, the next logical move to expect would be a further extension to Soochow on the north and Sungkiang on the south as the foreign imperialists used to discuss prior to the May 30 incidents of 1925.

Dissension Among Indian Round Table Delegates

Two distinguished Indian poets, Sir Muhammad Ikbal and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, will be among the delegates from India when the Round Table Conference resumes in London in the autumn. The Conference membership has been increased. The date of the resumption of the full conference has not been definitely fixed but all delegates have been asked to reach London by the end of October.

Later advices from Bombay indicate that a state of disagreement exists among the Indian delegates that threatens the harmony of the conference. Mr. Gandhi is not yet sure whether he will go to London as arranged. Almost choking with emotion, he addressed the All-India Congress committee, saying he was responsible for the quarrels between the Hindus and Moslems. The Moslem leader, Shaukat Ali, addressing the Moslem conference, declared that the Moslem supporters of the Congress had been cruelly deceived by Congress leaders and by Mr. Gandhi. But, he said, Moslems must not lose hope. They must look to England "who is in a mood for making peace."

A recent dispatch from Bombay stated that the recent resolution recording the feeling throughout India against terrorism found expression in a resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee, deploring the attempted assassination of the Acting Governor of Bombay and the assassination of Judge Garlick, and calling on Congress organizations and the Nationalist press to conduct special propaganda for the cessation of terrorism.

The National Liberal Federation at Bombay has passed resolutions denouncing all suggestions for the repudiation of India's public debt but urging that an independent tribunal should decide the nature and extent of an adjustment between Great Britain and India.

Disorders Continue in Burma

A Rangoon dispatch dated August 8 stated that twenty rebels attacked a small party of regulars in a village near the Kama border. Three rebels were killed and several injured and three were arrested without any Government casualty. A further outbreak of Moslem-Hindu rioting occurred at Akola Berar when the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha (the organizing committee of the Hindus), travelling in a procession, was stoned by Moslems. The President, a veteran Indian politician, was in a horse-drawn carriage preceded by a band and other Indian music when a shower of stones was aimed at him.

A statement on the situation in Burma for the week ended August 1 issued by the Indian Office in London stated there has been no marked change in the situation and no important collisions between Government forces and rebels. Several cases had occurred of successful resistance by villagers to attacks by rebels and Dacoits. Surrenders in the Prome district now amount to nearly 2,500 and to nearly 150 in the Tharrawaddy district, with one or two in the Insein district.

Yen Hsi-shan Returns to North—Kwangsi Invades Hunan

THE outstanding elements in the present politico-military situation are as follows:

1—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Shansi militarist, after practically a year's enforced exile in Japan and in the Japanese leased zone at Dairen has returned to his native province.

2—Kwangsi troops under the command of the rebel leader Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, have invaded southern Hunan province and according to reports from Canton has captured the towns of Yiyang and Yungchow.

3—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reports from the Communist front state that the Communist fortifications and headquarters at Juichin was occupied by the Government troops and that the Chinese "Soviet" fortifications at Yutu have been surrounded and the fall of the place is expected shortly. Both Juichin and Yutu are in southeastern Kiangsi near the Fukien border.

4—The fleeing of a considerable force of Communists into eastern Kwangtung province has led to the impression in Canton that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is planning to send his troops into Kwangtung in pursuit of the reds. As a result Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military has rushed troops into the East River District to oppose the Government troops.

5—While devoting his chief attention to the anti-Communist campaign, Gen. Chiang has also been giving attention to the situation in Hunan which has become critical because of the invasion of Kwangsi rebel troops under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi. According to report, Gen. Chiang has constructed strong defences at the town of Henchow, which is located at the southern end of the northern branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway runninng southward from Changsha.

6—While the Kwangsi troops are beginning an invasion of Hunan province, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, controller of the troops in Kwangtung will apparently not participate in the Northern advance, but will defend his position at Canton. The financing and munitioning of the Kwangsi troops is, however, being provided from Canton.

7—The liquidation of the Northern rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan has practically been completed, reports from Peiping stating that Gen. Shih's troops have all been disarmed and distributed among the Northern commanders, most of them going to Gen. Han Fu-chu in Shangtung. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, who deserted his troops, is supposed to be hiding at Tehchow in southern Hopei. He issued a circular telegram resigning his various military and civilian posts.

8—Although numerous telegrams have been exchanged between Cantonese and politicians in the North, nothing definite has as yet developed in the move to patch up the complications between Canton and Nanking. It was reported that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was urging Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to permit the Kwangsi commander, Gen. Li Chai-sum to proceed to Canton as a peace emissary. Gen. Li Chai-sum has been under detention in Nanking for many months on suspicion that he was plotting a rebellion in the South.

9—Telegrams from Canton indicate that the rebel "National Government" is being sorely pressed for funds. Salaries of officials are being partially paid in premium bonds issued on the Customs Surplus loan, which has been repudiated by the Central Ministry of Finance at Nanking. Canton also has issued orders to its "tax-farmers" to collect all taxes one year in advance.

1—Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, one of the leading commanders of the 19th Route Army, who has been ill in a Shanghai hospital suffering from typhoid, announced on August 9 that he has no intention of proceeding to Canton to join the rebel government and that he recognizes Nanking as the only legal government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as the only military leader. Canton officialdom had alleged that Chiang Kwang-nai was planning to proceed to Canton. Instead, however, Gen. Chiang has proceeded to Nanchang to join Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

11—A message by *Reuters* service from Nanking suggested the possibility that a peace conference might be held in Shanghai to settle the Canton-Nanking difficulties.

12—Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang staged an elaborate banquet in Peiping on the evening of August 9 in celebration of the victory over Shih Yu-shan, those attending including, Liu Chih, head of Honan; Ku Chu-tung, commander of 1st Army Corps; Shang Chen of Shansi; Wan Fu-lin, head of Heilungkiang; Tang Yu-lin, head of Jehol; Kao Kuei-tzu, 1st Division and other subordinate commanders in the North.

Chief interest in the domestic political situation in the past week has centered on the return of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, former Shansi commander to his home province after practically a year's exile in Japan and at the port of Dairen within the Japanese leased zone in South Manchuria. While Gen. Yen's return to Shansi has been responsible for rumors of a possible renewal of military activities in the North, the general impression is that Yen will be content to remain at home and devote his attention to the rehabilitation of Shansi province which is in a sadly disorganized state as a result of Yen's military adventures last year as head of the so-called Northern Coalition against the Central Government. Gen. Yen's return apparently was responsible for the resignation of Gen. Shang Chen, who was appointed head of Shansi province following Yen's defeat last year. Gen. Shang Chen's action in sending troops into Hopei province in support of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in the suppression of the Shih Yu-shan rebellion, apparently caused complications among Shang's followers in Shansi who opposed the sending of troops outside the province. A report by *Reuters* service from Nanking on August 11 stated that even though Yen Hsi-shan intended to stage a further rebellion in support of the Canton Movement, his return to Shansi is too late to be of any effect. The report also stated that the Shansi army is too weak and disorganized to give Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang any serious concern. Gen. Shang Chen, the ousted Shansi governor probably will be given a post in southern Hopei province, possibly in the territory that was vacated by Gen. Shih Yu-shan. A report from Peiping quoted the Chinese paper, *World Daily News* as stating that a number of subordinate commanders in Shansi who were opposed to Shang Chen as head of the province, took advantage of the absence of Shang's troops in Hopei province to stage a rebellion in favor of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the former head of the pro-

vince. Li Shih-tseng, a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, who is in Peiping, suggested the possibility that Nanking might recognize the present situation and consent to pardon Yen Hsi-shan for his sins and permit him to remain in Shansi. Reports also were in circulation that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, former-Kuominchun commander, who has been in southern Shansi province, was proceeding to Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi for a conference with Gen. Yen. The ex-Kuominchun troops in southern Shansi which are commanded by Gen. Sun Tien-ying, declared their loyalty to the Central Government and refused to participate in the Shih Yu-shan rebellion.

LAST STAGES OF THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's reports from Nanchang during the week indicated that the anti-Communist campaign is being brought rapidly to an end with the Government troops in control of most of the fortified towns which had been held by the red-outlaws. A *Kuomin* report on August 11 stated that the Communist forces, following the capture of Hingkuo had split into two groups, one of which was surrounded by the Government troops in the Hingkuo-Taiho region. The other group had fled to the mountains in the vicinity of Yutu, Hingkuo, Ningtu and Tungfeng. The reds under the command of Huang Kun-lueh at Yutu were surrounded, but were attempting to cut through to the Suichuan district of western Kiangsi. Other red bands in Tienpiao and Siaoyao in northwestern Kiangsi, were defeated and prevented from fleeing into northern Fukien to join others in that region. The important red fortification at Juichin near the Fukien-Kiangsi border was occupied by the Government troops under Gen. Tsai Ting-kai on August 7 while some 30,000 outlaws at Kaohsinyu, also in southeastern Kiangsi were surrounded and defeated by the troops under Generals Ho Yin-chin and Chen Ming-hsu. The report stated there are still some 5,000 red-outlaws at Kungtse, Shaowu and Ninghua in northwestern Fukien.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

The *China Press* (Shanghai) reported on August 9 that Hu Han-ming, Kuomintang leader who has been under detention at Nanking, is rapidly recovering his health and is now residing at the Nanking home of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries. The report stated that Mr. Hu may shortly proceed to the United States.

The National Government reported on August 9 the receipt of 20 military bombing-planes from the United States. The planes cost an average of G.$30,000 each, the total running to more than $2,000,000 (silver). The planes will be placed in service immediately.

A report by the *United Press from* Washington on August 7 stated that the United States Government had granted permission for the National Government at Nanking to purchase military supplies in America and that an export permit had been granted for the purpose to Yung Kwei, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Washington.

Nanking reported on August 6 that an investigation was being made of the reports that several Japanese military advisers had been serving with Gen. Shih Yu-shan. In case the report is confirmed a strong protest will be made to the Japanese Government.

A letter from the *Central Press* at Canton was received by *The Review* several days ago denying the reports which had appeared in these columns that the *Central Press* was a propaganda organ conected with the Canton "National Government." The letter, which was signed by W. K. Hsiung, Manager, stated that the *Central Press* was a news service similar to *Reuters* and the *Associated Press* and had been organized for the purpose of disseminating news from Canton to English-language newspapers in various parts of the country. Said Mr. Hsiung: "We are most anxious to reach Shanghai as the papers there print very little news about this part of the country....The fact that our news has displeased some people in Shanghai does not mean that we are a propaganda organ for the Canton Government."

A report by *Reuters* from Nanking on August 12 said that the State Council on August 11 had agreed to accept the resignation of Gen. Shang Chen as head of Shansi province and had appointed Gen. Hsu Yung-chang as chairman. The report stated that the present situation in North China was receiving the close attention of the Central Government and since it was considered unlikely that Gen. Shang Chen would be able to return to Shansi it had been decided to accept the recommendation of the subordinate Shansi commanders and appoint Gen. Hsu Yung-chang. It was also stated that a recommendation to this effect had been made directly to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Nothing was said regarding the Government's possible attitude on the return of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

The *China Press* on August 12 published a dispatch from its correspondent in Peiping stating that considerable indignation prevailed in the North regarding a report alleging that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had been able to return to Shansi by means of a Japanese airplane. It was declared that this placed Japan in a compromising position for meddling in Chinese politics and that strong representations would be made to Japan in this regard. The report stated that Gen. Yen had boarded a Japanese plane at Dairen and had been transported directly to Tatung. The Peiping Party Headquarters telegraphed to Nanking demanding the issuance of an order for Yen's arrest on the grounds that his purpose in returning was to stir up another rebellion. After landing at Tatung, Gen. Yen proceeded to his native village at Wutai where he allegedly was visiting his father.

The *Mainichi Shimbun*, Japanese paper at Shanghai published a report on August 10 stating that fighting between rival generals had again broken out in Szechuen province. The report stated that Gen. Liu Wen-hui had launched an expedition against Gen. Li Chi-hsiang in Shunking and had driven him to Hungan. Gen. Liu then turned his forces against Generals Teng Hsi-hou and Tien Sung-yao. It was also claimed that the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in Chengtu, capital of Szechuen had "greatly influenced" the political situation in the province.

KWANGSI TROOPS BEGIN MOVE INTO HUNAN PROVINCE

Hongkong, August 6, (2 P. M.)—It was reported today that the Canton "National Government" has finally reached an understanding with Gen. Lung Wan of Yunnan Province whereby Yunnan will assist Canton in connection with the present anti-Nanking drive. According to the terms of the agreement, the Canton Government will appoint Gen. Lung Wan as Commander-in-Chief of the combined Yunnan-Kweichow forces and will supply him with $500,000 monthly. It is also understood that the agreement provides for the transportation of Yunnan opium into Kwangtung province by way of Kwangsi province.

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Hongkong, August 6, (2 P. M.)—Relatives of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai in Canton have denied the reports which have been current in Canton that Gen. Tsai Ting-kai and other officers of the 19th Route Army are being detained in Nanchang by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

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Hongkong, August 6, (2 P. M.)—The Ministry of Finance at Canton today issued orders to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to remit within one week the sum of $200,000 for war purposes. The Government will assign to the Chamber as security for the advance, an equivalent amount of "premium" bonds based on the Customs surplus. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has announced a new schedule of likin taxes to be applied in Kwangtung.

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Hongkong, August 7, (8 P. M.)—According to a report received in Canton today, Gen. Shih Yu-shan, who headed the recent revolt against the Central Government in North China, has gone to Dairen. From Dairen, Gen. Shih will first proceed to Japan and then to Canton.

In view of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's defeat, the Canton "National Government" has decided to postpone the or-

ganization of the military expedition into Hunan province for the present. In the meantime the Cantonese troops in northern Kwangtung province will maintain a defensive position.

A number of Nanking airplanes were seen manouvering over Tayuling and Namhung yesterday. As a precutionary measure Canton has dispatched a number of airplanes to Shiukwan where it is intended to establish Canton's chief aviation head-quarters.

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Hongkong, Aug. 8, (9 P. M.)—Mr. and Mrs. Sun Fo arrived in Hongkong from Canton today and are registered at the Peninsula Hotel. It is understood that Sun Fo's purpose in coming to Hongkong was to attempt to induce Gen. Hsu Chung-chi to cancel his resignation from the Canton "National Government" and return to Canton and resume his post.

Canton announced officially today that the advance guards of the Cantonese forces had reached the Tayuling Mountains in northern Kwangtung and reports from foreign sources at Wuchow claim that hostilities between the Central Government and the Kwangsi forces have already broken out along the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

The Kwangsi military leaders have begun the commandeering of all boats on the West and Fu Rivers for military transportation purposes. Canton claims that twelve bombing planes ordered for the Kwangsi forces are expected to arrive at Hongkong next week. The planes are said to have cost $2,000,000 and will be immediately transported to Wuchow for use on the Hunan front. Gen. Li Tsung-jen has also sent agents to Canton to enlist pilots to operate the planes.

Tsou Lu, leader of the so-called Western Hills clique in the Kuomintang, who was instrumental in causing the Kuominchun militarist, Shih Yu-shan, to revolt is stated to be in Tientsin and is expected to return to Canton immediately.

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Hongkong, August 10, (9 P. M.)—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, commander of the Kwangsi forces, sent a report to Canton today claiming the occupation of Yungchow, while the "Ironsides" claim to have arrived at Kiyang. The Kwangsi forces, according to the report, are operating from Chuanchow in the northern part of Kwangsi adjacent to the Hunan border.

The general opinion now prevails in Canton that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the forces in Kwangtung, will not participate in the Northern expedition, but will remain at Canton and further consolidate his position in Kwangtung. Gen. Chen Chi-tang will however, finance and lend full support to the Kwangsi expedition into Hunan and will maintain strong defenses in northern Kwangtung.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang's decision to remain in Canton and defend his own position is thought to be due largely to the fear that prevails in Canton governmental circles that the Central Government is secretly mobilizing its forces in southern Fukien province for a sudden drive into the East River and Swatow districts of Kwangtung. According to a report current in Canton today, Gen. Chen Chi-tang has sent an envoy to Fukien with $100,000 for the purpose of "buying-over" Gen. Chang Tsen, the Central Government's representative in that area. In the meantime Gen. Chen Chi-tang is reported to be withdrawing his regiments from northern Kwangtung for the defense of the Swatow district.

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Hongkong, August 11, (8 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" has issued orders to all "tax-farmers" in Kwangtung province to make immediate collections of all possible taxes one year in advance. The order stated that funds are urgently needed for war purposes.

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Hongkong, August 11, (8 P. M.)—The International Section of the Kuomintang Party Headquarters in Canton issued a positive denial today of the report that Borodin and Galen, the Soviet officials are in Canton. The report that the former Soviet advisers had returned to Canton was circulated by *Reuters* service last week.

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Hongkong, August 11, (8 P. M.)—The return of the Shansi leader, Gen. Yeh Hsi-shan, to Taiyuanfu, received the serious attention of the Canton "State Council" today. While some of the members advocated that delegates should be sent to Taiyuanfu with funds for the financing of Gen. Yen, it is understood that no action was taken.

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Hongkong, August 11, (8 P. M.)—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, leader of the Kwangsi forces telegraphed to Canton today claiming the occupation of the town of Kiyang, Hunan. Gen. Bei announced that he was removing his headquarters from Chuanchow in northern Kwangsi to Yunchow in southern Hunan.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military today issued orders for the rushing of more troops from northern Kwangtung to the East River District, due to the fear of an attack by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces operating from southern Fukien province. The advance of large numbers of Communist troops into eastern Kwangtung has led to the belief that Gen. Chiang will send troops after them into eastern Kwangtung.

Gen. Tang Shen-chi, Hunanese commander who has been cooperating with Canton denied today that he had any intention of accepting the Canton appointment to proceed to Hunan for the purpose of trying to stir up a rebellion among Ho Chien's troops. It was also announced in Canton today that Tsou Lu, leader of the "Western Hills" clique who is now in the North will remain in Tientsin for the present.

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Hongkong, August 12, (8 P. M.)—The first clash of the Canton-Nanking bombing planes occurred on Monday at Hengchow, Hunan, when four Cantonese bombers attempted to bomb the Central Government's trenches which have been constructed in that area. Little damage was done, however, for the Nanking air-squadron appeared on the scene and drove the Cantonese planes away after a minor engagement in which little damage was done on either side. Gen. Chang Hui-chang, commander of the Canton Military Aviation Service, has departed for Chiukwan where the Cantonese air-base will be located.

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Hongkong, August 12, (8 P. M.)—It was reported here today that Canton's latest peace proposal to Nanking includes a demand that the Central Government enact an amnesty declaration applying to all Kuomintang members who have been excommunicated at the orders of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the past four years. It was also announced today that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung of the Kwangsi faction is departing for Nanking shortly on a peace mission.

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Lin Yun-chieh has announced his intention of resigning from his posts as Chairman of Kwangtung province and Commissioner of Finance. It is reported that Sun Fo, who has returned to Canton from Hongkong, is the most likely successor of Lin Yun-chieh.

Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, leader of the Ironsides, is planning to return to Canton tomcrrow, according to a report today, which stated that after a conference in Canton he will proceed to Nanning in one week.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (August 1)—Canton *Central Press* on July 31 circulated report alleging that Gen. Shih Yu-shan had captured Paotingfu and that the Shansi forces were in conflict with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as allies of Shih Yu-shan and on the side of Canton....Canton claimed that two agents, Li Cheung-min, sent secretly to Shanghai to interview Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai (19th Route Army), had returned to Canton and reported that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai was definitely on the side of the Canton movement....Wang Ching-wei appointed to conduct ceremonies inaugurating the anti-Nanking advance into Hunan; stated 1st and 4th Group Army corps ready for attack; Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Kwangsi leader claimed that the Kwangsi forces had already penetreated Hunan; also claimed that Canton's 7th army had already experienced fighting at Sinfeng....Woo Kung-yi appointed by Canton in charge of Overseas Kuomintang affaire....Canton papers devote much space to alleged victories of Shih Yu-shan also claim that Shansi also on Canton's side.

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South China Morning Post, (August 3)—Canton "National Government" on July 30 paid off all members of Gen. Hsu Chung-chi's headquarters and demanded the return to the Government of all badges and other parphernalia; all business of the 6th Army Corps which was being organized for purpose of invading Fukien, will

be wound up; reason for statement not announced, but Gen. Hsu Chung-chi tendered his resignation and announced his decision to go to Japan; Generals Huang Shao-hsiung and Chang Fa-kwei also went to Hongkong for alleged sick leave; Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo try to pursuade them to return to Canton, but without success ....In order to keep news of Canton troop movements secret, Canton announces that there will be no official statement made of the starting of the Northern expedition....Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders establishment of 1st Group Army Corps' headquarters at Shiukwan to be controlled by either Gen. Li Yeung-ching or Gen. Miao Pei-nam....Canton announced that Eugene Chen scheduled to depart from Tokyo on August 2, but results of his mission to Japan kept secret.

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South China Morning Post (August 3)—Paper publishes editorial stating that three months ago Canton announced intention of ousting Chiang Kai-shek, but war only declared now and Canton hasn't yet moved any troops....Canton sneered at Chiang Kai-shek's anti-red war and alleged Gen. Chiang really planning drive on Canton, but while Chiang's campaign still indefinite, no indication of drive on Canton....Canton announced Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang cooperating in Canton Movement, but no developments despite dispatch of considerable Canton money to North....Shih Yu-shan rebellion crushed....After speculating on situation in North and numerous forcecasts, predicted that ultimately Canton must fight Kwangsi again and also predicted that ultimately Nanking may fight Mukden...."In circumstances, thought enters with supreme irony China's only hope of real reunification within the next twenty years lies in the Reds."

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South China Morning Post, (August 4)—Canton correspondent gave details regarding alleged attempt to destroy airplanes belonging to Canton Aviation Bureau which resulted in execution of Koo Siang-ying, member of Bureau; report stated Koo was graduate of Whampoa Academy and had served on staff of Aviation Department, but recently suspicions aroused when Koo asked for leave to visit his family in Hing-Wah district, but instead alleged he went to Shanghai and Nanking where he was said to have received financial advances for purpose of destroying Canton airplanes; Koo's arrest as result of his telling some of some friends of the plot and allegedly offering them money to assist him....Canton Government Council on Aug. 3 remitted further sum of $500,000 to Shih Yu-shan; Canton Council also offered Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of Shantung provincial government, the post of Commander-in-Chief of all the Northern Allies in Honan and Shantung provinces if he would join Canton movement....Stated Sun Fo and Ku Ying-fan sent further reply to Chang Chi and Wu Teh-chen on peace question, wherein they still insisted on abdication of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, claiming that Gen. Chiang has aimed at the destruction of the integrity of the Kuomintang Party....Canton reports receipt of fifteen military airplanes from the United States, claimed they were received through Hongkong; Canton's 1st air squadron commanded by Col. Tang Yuet-ming ordered to Shaokwan and another division under Col. Tam Shau ordered to Swatow; Brigadier-General Wu Kin-ngar of 1st air corps has been appointed officer-in-charge of Canton national air forces is leaving shortly to assume new post.... Wang Ching-wei makes further attack on Chiang Kai-shek in connection with anti-red campaign alleging that instead of defeating the Communists, Gen. Chiang has merely scattered them....Wang Chiang-wei declared that Canton never again would make mistake of placing supreme military authority in hands of one man such as Chiang Kai-shek, but despite Wang's statement, another report from Canton stated that the Canton Council had decided to create the post of Field Marshal who would have supreme control of the 1st and 4th Group Army Corps and other forces and that this post probably would be held by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, controller of the Kwangtung military.

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..*South China Morning Post,* (August 5)—Canton report states considerable tension exists on Kiangsi-Kwangtung border owing to apprehension that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is planning invasion of Kwangtung; Cantonese General Li Yeung-ching orders 3rd Army to concentrate at Shiukwan for transportation to Namyhng; already three regiments of 3rd Army at Namyung; Gen. Wu Chi-wei commander of 12th division of 4th army leading his troops to Chuanchow; stated Gen. Wu Chi-wei acting on behalf of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, who is ill in Hongkong; Canton State Council decides to appoint Gen. Hsu Chung-chi as Field Marshal of the Anti-Chiang with Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Tsung-jen as vice-marshals; urgent orders sent to Gen. Hsu in Hongkong to return to Canton....Much interest aroused in Canton by decision of Council to appoint "Field Marshal," purpose being to bring about unification of Kwangtung and Kwangsi armies....Stated 1st and 4th Group armies advancing simultaneously from Shaokwan and Kweilin into Hunan, that Cantonese forces have reached Chingchow and Kwangsi forces have reached Wingchow with Hengchow as chief objective; Canton does not expect much opposition from Ho Chien who is supposed to favor Canton; also due to fact that many of the Hunanese troops are former members of Tang Shen-chi's troops; after taking Henchow, Canton forces will move on Changsha and then Wu-Han; portion will then turn eastward and capture Nanchang, following which both will move down Yangtsze; alleged 19th Route Army awaiting arrival of Southerners in order to desert Chiang Kai-shek; many Cantonese military officers arrive in Hongkong, announcedly for purpose of meeting Chiang Kwang-nai of 19th Route Army.... Canton report stated that word received alleging Chiang Kai-shek has arrested Gen. Tsai Ting-kai of 19th Route Army.

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South China Morning Post, (August 6)—Canton statement alleged Eugene Chen's purpose in Japan is three-fold; to obtain Japan's consent to export of $2,000,000 worth of arms ordered from a Japanese firm; other purposes political; stated however unlikely Japan will consent to arms deal as Japan is supplying $4,000,000 worth of arms to Nanking and Nanking has contract binding Japanese not to sell to other factions; Chen and and Liu telegraph to Canton they are departing from Japan immediately....Canton alarmed by reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek constructing extensive fortifications at Hengchow, Hunan; stated Canton will attack Gen. Chiang's forces in three directions, Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops under Generals Yu Han-miao and Li Yang-ching are massing at Pingshek and Lokchong in northern Kwangtung for advance on Chengchow, stated force numbers 50,000; Kwangsi forces and Ironsides taking positions at Chuanchow and their immediate goals are Kiyang and Yungchow in southern Hunan; third drive entrusted to 2nd Army and 1st and 2nd Independent Brigads now massing at Tayuling and Namhung for advance on Kanchow in southern Kiangsi, this force numbering 30,000 and assisted by airplanes under command of Tang Yuet-ming; Canton treasury asked to advance $5,000,000 within ten days; Canton appoints Tang Shen-chi as army commander in northern drive; Canton Finance Department claims satisfactory results achieved from imposition of "Tungshui" or Consolidated Tax, May collections amounted to $600,000 but June collections jumped to $800,000 and further increase expected in July which allegedly exceeded $1,000,000; taxes collected on tobacco, yarns, matches salaries in cash and premium bonds.... Canton claims that Kanchow, Kiangsi besieged by 7,000 Communists and in imminent danger of capture; claimed reds active in Waichow district also on Hainan Island.

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South China Morning Post, (August 7)—Canton Government Council holds further conference on matter of appointing "Field Marshal," meeting attended by Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Tang Shao-yi, Ku Ying-fan, Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Tang Shen-chi, Yu Hon-miao and Li Yeung-ching; long discussion on regulations for controlling Field Marshal, but meeting ended without making appointment....Two pieces of heavy artillery sent to Shiukwan for installation on Cap Hill....Although active war preparations being made, still uncertain as to Canton's real intentions; Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders 1st Flying Squadron to North River area; Gen. Li Tsung-jen again requests Chang Fa-kwei to return to Canton and participate in Northern advance....Eugene Chen telegraphs to Canton that Yen Hsi-shan had requested him to proceed to Dairen, but Chen declined owing to his desire to reaurn to Canton as soon as possible.

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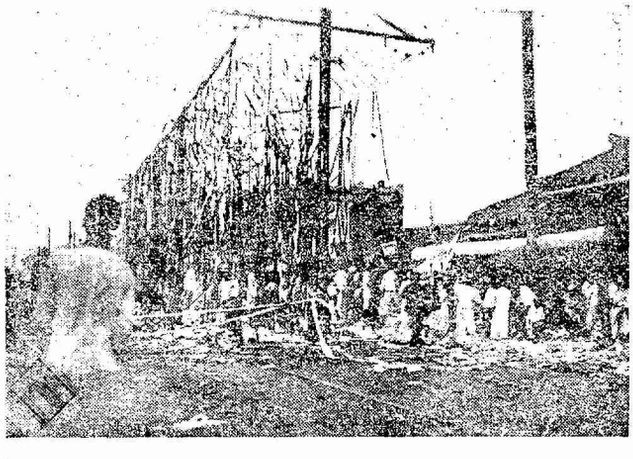
South China Morning Post, (August 8)—The order for a general mobilization of the Southern forces for the Northern advance has again been delayed due to the necessity for making a number of minor preparations; stated that vanguard of Kwangsi troops now reached Yungchow and 1st and 3rd army groups (Cantonese) also

ready to push into Hunan; claimed that order for general mobilization will be issued shortly; although all Cantonese politicians agree that a supreme Commander-in-Chief is necessary, they have not been able to agree on the appointed nor upon regulations controlling the office of supreme commander; large supplies of arms and munitions sent to Shiukwan; Kwangsi commanders claim military road has been constructed between Kweilin and Chuanchow thus facilitating transport of munitions; Canton sends further delegates to Hongkong urging Gen. Chang Fa-kwei to return and join the army....Canton concerned about peculiar situation on Hunan border where Gen. Ho Chien, head of Hunan province, is apparently paying little attention and leaving most of the towns undefended, such as Ichang, Yungchow and Paoling where few troops in evidence; Chiang Kai-shek apparently decided to establish his defences at Hengchow ....Later report stated Canton decided to appoint Gen. Heung Hon-ping as commander of vanguards instead of 1st army; 3rd army to act as reserves and 1st army as rear guard; stated post of Field Marshal will go to Gen. Chen Chi-tang with Gen. Bei Tsung-chi as vice-field marshal and commander of the vanguard....Canton agrees to grant Kwangsi $6,000,000 annually to cover expenses of Kwangsi troops in northern advance.... Gen. Li Tsung-jen organizes company to promote civil aviation in Kwangsi....Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of the aviation bureau announces transferrance of his headquarters to Shiukwan; aviation materials being transported from Canton to Shiukwan....Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders arrest of Feng Yung and Liang Tao, alleged assasins sent to Canton to murder officials of Government; both executed immediately.

Heavy Chinese Losses in Korea

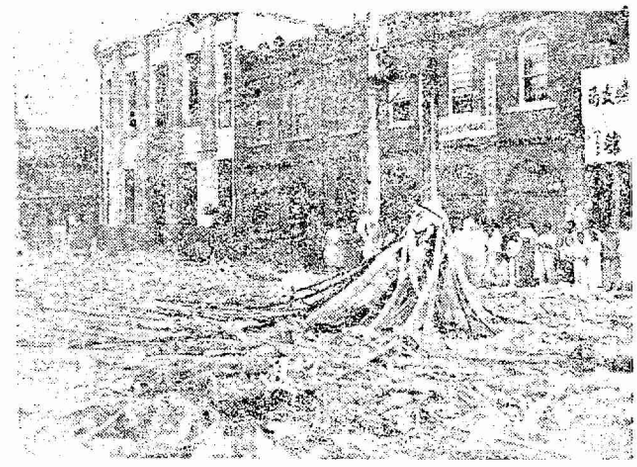
Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, arrived in Nanking August 6 and called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to report on his investigations into the situation in Korea. The total extent of damages to Chinese properties in Korea as a result of the recent anti-Chinese riots is estimated at 2,560,000 gold yen, with the Chinese population at Pingyang suffering the heaviest loss.

Replying to a telegraphic report from Chung Yueh, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kirin, on his negotiations with the Japanese consul there for the settlement of the Wanpaoshan incident, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking instructed him to continue the discussions at Kirin. According to Mr. Chung's dispatch,



although the Japanese have agreed to the withdrawal of the Japanese police from Wanpaoshan, they have not consented to the evacuation of the district by the Korean farmers. The Chinese contend, however, that the entire district of Wanpaoshan, not being an area for mixed residence, the Koreans have no right to settle there and unless the Koreans leave the territory, the recurrence of such disputes as took place last month cannot be prevented. In regard to the withdrawal of the Japanese police, the Chinese asked that this should be carried out within the shortest period possible.

At the weekly memorial service at Nanking August 10 Fan Kuang, acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that according to a telegram from Chung Yueh, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kirin, the Japanese gendarmes totalling twenty-seven together with twenty-six rifles and one mechine gun were entirely with-



drawn from Wanpaoshan on August 8 by the Japanese authorities under the supervision of the Kirin Provincial Government. The eighty-two Korean farmers, however, were not recalled.

A Nanking report states that besides disclaiming all responsibility in connection with the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, a Japanese note makes certain counter-demands in regard to the present nation-wide anti-Japanese movement in China.

The two photographs herewith give only a partial idea of the wreckage caused in Chinese shops by Korean rioters at Pingyang where Chinese citizens were attacked and murdered indiscriminately during several days, without the Japanese police making any serious attempt to interfere.

Alleged Foreign Communists Handed Over to Chinese Military Authorities

Ignoring the pleas of their counsel, Dr. F. Wilhelm, and of King S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, the Kiangsu Higher Court August 8 acceded to the plea of the Chinese military authorities, and issued an order to have H. Noulens and Mrs. Vanderuyssen handed over to them by the Settlement authorities for trial on charges of having carried on Communist propaganda. This is the first time that foreigners have been ordered extradited from the Settlement for trial on Communist charges. The pair at first claimed Belgian nationality. Later the man claimed Swiss nationality, under the name of Burret. The Swiss Consulate here, however, said it had no knowledge of whether the man arrested here was the man Burret or not.

It was alleged by the military authorities that prisoners were Soviet agents, having been implicated by many communists who had been arrested previously. The charge against both accused was laid under Articles 1 and 2, Sub Section 2 and Article 6 of the Law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, viz: For that they between March 15, 1930 and June 15, 1931, at Shanghai, were concerned together in propagating a doctrine irreconcilable to the form of government in China with intent to injure the Republic of China.

In the meantime the Settlement Police are keeping these two suspects in their custody, pending the outcome of their claim to Swiss citizenship. Dr. Wilhelm, their counsel, is preparing an appeal despite the court's ruling that there could be no appeal. Dr. Wilhelm's contention is that only soldiers or those employed by the military could be tried before a military court and declared that the only exception was when martial law was in force. He points out that there is no martial law in Shanghai at present, therefore his clients should not be extradited.

Later—Mr. Noulens and Mrs. Vanderuyssen were handed over to the Chinese military authorities on the afternoon of August 12.

It was stated in the Court proceedings that the two accused had deposits in various local banks amounting to almost $50,000.

The American Revolt Against Chinese Censorship

BY ART YUN

CRYING censorship to American editors, as the foreign correspondents in China have recently been doing, is like crying, "Rape, rape!" to them. Their fighting instincts are bared, and, to a man, they hunger to maul the foe. This explains the current fury of criticism in America against Nanking's censorship of foreign correspondents in China. Dozens of American papers have hurled editorial thunderbolts at the Middle Kingdom.

Recently Japanese newspapermen, aided and abetted by the *A.P.* and *U.P.*, let out a whelp that the *Rengo* News Agency in China has been censored. Scores of American papers that ordinarily don't give a hoot about Chinese news printed the item and dozens of editorials blackjacked China. When Chinese dispatches later pointed to specific instances of *Rengo's* news fabrication, not a word appeared in American papers, and not an editorial gave utterance.

Even *Editor and Publisher* has added its responsible voice. It has heroized Hallett Abend of the *New York Times* and made Nanking officials look like pikers. Its editorial of May 23 recalled the China of 1929 to instance a "clear-cut" case of "a great government stooping to palpable falsehood to cover its face." This was when Nanking sought the deportation of Mr. Abend, and the United States government flatly refused.

"The *Times* investigated," the *Editor and Publisher* says in reciting the episode, "and stood firmly by its correspondent. Later Mr. Abend notified his New York editor that the Chinese government would like to have from him a letter, 'for its records,' regretting the controversy. He was instructed that he might write a letter expressing regret that a misunderstanding had occurred. This he did, fully explaining that the dipatches had reflected the feeling of the people in the area in which the correspondent was working but Mr. Abend did not express regret for any failure on his part to report the news as he found it.

"Mr. Abend's letter was transmitted on April 28 to the Chinese government through the American minister, Nelson T. Johnson. Immediately the Chinese Foreign Office gave to the correspondents of all agencies represented at Nanking a 'news-handout' saying that Mr. Abend had apologized. This fake and impudent statement of the affair asserted that arrangements had been made to restore Mr. Abend's press facilities, thus officially closing the deportation incident, because of reports concerning China which caused the National government to demand his deportation."

Such a condition led *Editor and Publisher* to conclude that official pronouncements of many governments are mere propaganda handouts. It asked the editors of the United States to "think of the world being forced to form its opinions of a government like China on a regimen of news handouts prepared by such uncrupulous hands."

"Handouts" at Washington

Do you know that propaganda handouts have reached perfection at Washington, where despite the eagle eyes of experienced correspondents, Herbert Hoover gullibly feeds America's own 1942 newspapers with prosperity statements outrageously at variance with the facts? Do you know that three of Mr. Hoover's secretaries are ex-newspapermen, one, formerly the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, now concentrating on humanizing him? Do you know that the Washington administration spends half a million dollars a year for publicity handouts—a good deal in newspaper handouts?

The handout device, unknown in China before the revolution of 1911, is really an American importation brought back by returned students intent on modernizing China. It's another symbol of Westernization.

That, however, is besides the point. It is that *Editor and Publisher* has given weight to the notion that all news from China is propaganda. The former *New York World* once called all Chinese news "Mah-jongg" Tales. Even dispatches of American correspondents are sometimes questioned. Their conflicting details have made home editors skeptical. It provides logic for the American press' refusal to print Chinese news.

No wonder it's now impossible, as Geo. Bronson Rea truly observes, for any official Chinese publicity campaign in the United States to make good. The *New York Times* was the first to tighten the screws against news from Chinese sources; others followed. The stage is reached where any material of Chinese origin, irrespective of subject matter, is labelled propaganda. Even the correspondence column, the so-called free-for-all section, one is led to believe, is also closed to Chinese views.

For instance, the day Mr. Abend's "Tortured China" was published, the *Times* ran a long puff in its news columns. It quoted liberally from the author's call for intervention. A Chinese Harvard graduate in Boston objected. His objection went unheeded. No doubt, other Chinese, stirred by the antiquity of the theme, wrote letters, but their letters, giving the Chinese viewpoint, were not printed. The American provost of Lingnam University also wrote. The *Times* acknowledged his letter, told him to tone it down if he wanted it used. It was toned down and used briefly.

While the American press tend to print no news about China, the same is not true of their editorial page where stinging attacks and letters on China often appear. The *New York Evening Post* is totally divorced from Chinese news, yet it does not hesitate to present editorial explanation of how the Chinese get that way. The Hearst tabloid, *The New York Mirror*, of course, has no room for Chinese news, but it has room for letters questioning the wisdom of America's recognition of China where "millions are starving, children bought and sold and prisoners by the thousands are tortured in excruciating ways publicly." The latter material are the featured specialty of the *New York Sun* which never permits its correspondents to waste time on news stories.

When Lin Yu Tang takes a dig at China, his digs are sometimes forwarded to America. No doubt, if Lin were to come to the United States today, his stuff would be used, if continued in that iconoclastic vein. I was once asked by a Chinese patriot whether that is called good journalism. I see no reason why it isn't in China. The journalism of opposition is tense, interesting and always readable either by friend or foe. Wielded by conscientious pens, it often achieves editorial brilliance. Some of the world's best remembered men were fighting intellectuals of the typewriter.

When journalism of that order, however, crosses frontiers, where backgrounds and traditions fade, its taste becomes highly questionable. Lin Yu Tang in China is harmless, illuminating; in America, he will be misunderstood, misinterpreted. The star City Hall reporter at home, trained to expose dirt and see merely beyond his nose, seldom makes a good correspondent abroad where international vision becomes a prime necessity for international understanding.

Li Tao Hsun, a former Boxer student who turned Communist during his stay in America, has been ordered deported because he advocates the overthrow of the American government. Foreign newspapermen in China have long been advocating international intervention but none has ever been thrown out. Italy has kicked out George Seldes. France has ejected William Randolph Hearst. Japan and other countries control the lever of deportation over objectionable correspondents. It's an index of modern civilization which China has not yet practically adopted.

In advertising, the belief is rampant that a bad notice is better than no notice at all. But where international understanding is at stake, the opposite is true: no news is better than bad news. And if no news is printed about China, American editors argue that it is bad economy to maintain full-time or even part-time correspondents in that country. Even news services, finding their clients chary of Chinese news, are slicing cable wordage for economy's sake.

Americans Lack Interest

Because Chinese censorship, deplorable like all forms of censorship in a democracy, weakens editorial faith in all news from China, even from accredited correspondents, American editors print only the absolute minimum necessary, and, as in the case of many outstanding American papers, no news at all from China. The American people don't care a damn about what is happening in China, and were it not for the constant reports of government trade agents, they would care less about the possibilities of the unknown Chinese market.

In Europe censorship has robbed many a correspondent of a fat meal ticket. Back in America where newspapers pitifully grow fewer and earn less, they have to hunt elsewhere for profitable contacts. One or two do it conspicuously as George Seldes, the *Chicago Tribune* man who now writes books "exposing" the governments that threw him out—a job that can last only as long as the material and timeliness last. A few do it remuneratively as Floyd Gibbons who has waxed rich as a radio announcer. The great majority, however, do it anonymously and

harmlessly as slaves on the copy desk, press agents for export departments and theatres, scenario writers, tours salesmen, and the like.

No such unfriendly correspondents ever become authorities of the country where they were formerly stationed. Rodney Gilbert's great knowledge of China today lies fallow while he writes such stuff as "Motor-mania" for *North American Review*. Grover Clark, without a book to his credit, however, has been consistently welcomed in the best publications and platforms of the United States on Chinese subjects.

Good foreign correspondence is always mutual. At its best, it is honestly informed and fair, thus helping to build up international understanding. At its worst, it breeds hatred and suspicion, often killing the goose that lays the golden egg for the man who writes it.

New York July 25, 1931.

Spanish Fathers Fail in Suit Against "China Press"

The Augustinian Corporation, a Spanish religious institution, has lost the suit which it had brought, against the China Press, Inc., to recover damages in the sum of Tls. 14,700 for alleged breach of a contract of sale. The case was dismissed by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China August 8. The case involved 147 shares of capital stock of the *China Press* sold by the Augustinian Corporation to the China Press, and for which, it was set forth, payment was not made. The Court upheld the contention of the defendants who argued that to purchase its own capital stock was illegal and ultra vires under the laws of Delaware, the state of its incorporation, in this, that such purchase if carried out would have caused an impairment, or a further impairment, of its capital.

Were Socony and the Review "Accessories" in Tehchow Robbery?

When a search was made of the room occupied by the Chinese janitor employed at the Williams-Porter Hospital at Tehchow, Shantung, it was found that the janitor had concealed the money he had stolen from the hospital safe in an empty Socony tin and the parcel of notes was found wrapped in some pages torn from an issue of *The Review*. The Chinese janitor, as noted in the news reports, was shot and killed by Dr. F. F. Tucker, the director of the hospital, as the janitor was attempting to escape from the grounds after being accosted by Dr. Tucker. An inspection of *The Review's* subscription lists, showed that Dr. Tucker had been a subscriber to the paper for many years. The janitor apparently had wrapped the stolen bank-notes in some pages torn from a copy of *The Review* which he had found in the hospital office.

Hungjao Chinese Want Facts as to Request for Settlement Extension

The Boo-Sung (Hungjao) District Municipal Committee has submitted a petition to the City Government of Greater Shanghai demanding an enquiry as to the truth of statements made in foreign newspapers in Shanghai that 20,000 merchants of the Western District had asked the Municipal Council for an extension of the International Settlement boundaries. The committee declares in the petition that there are apparently unscrupulous persons usurping the good name of the community in petitioning the Municipal Council. The committee requests the city government to ask the Municipal Council for the real facts behind the issue.

Local Investment Brokers Offer Night Service to Clients

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, investment brokers, with offices at 118 Sassoon House, Shanghai, have issued an invitation to their clients to visit or telephone their office any night except Sunday between 10.00 p.m. and 12.15 a.m. to get the latest quotations on leading American stocks and the London and New York silver prices. Orders handed them have been despatched to New York and confirmed in as short a time as eighteen minutes and they state that they are now prepared to recommend the service as efficient.

General Cohen of Canton Had World War Record

In a report of the Canton situation which appeared in *Times Magazine* on June 22 there was a reference to the appointment of Morris Cohen as "Brigadier-General" in the Canton army. As a result of the publication of this report, Lee Sereth, a citizen of Houston Texas, contributed the following letter which appeared in *Time* on July 13:

"He served in the Canadian Expeditionary forces all during the War and was made a sergeant early in 1915, his knowledge of Chinese was gained through having charge of Chinese imported to France during the War for clean-up work. He is British-born and speaks with a decided English accent. He went to China in 1918 and became Dr. Sun Yat Sen's right-hand man or body guard. He is very shrewd and a good talker, speaks Chinese fluently. He is the only white man to my knowledge ever to become a Chinese Mason, which is considered among Chinamen a great honor. He is not a trick pistol shot. During a visit to Canada sometime in 1924 I met him again and we visited Chinatown in Vancouver, B. C. As soon as the Chinamen found out who he was, they certainly showered him with attention giving us a special dinner for which we were not permitted to pay.

Large Chinese Publishing House Has Dispute with Employees

The Chung Wah Book Co., the second largest printing establishment in Shanghai, closed its doors for two days this week as a result of a dispute with the Shanghai Publishing Labor Association, which, according to the complaint sent by the Book Company to the Bureau of Social Affairs, arose when 50 association workers on August 7 locked up all departments, drove out the company workers, rang the office bell and forced them to join a meeting. The Book Company pointed out that freedom of the workers was jeopardized. The Book Company has resumed operations at the request of the Social Bureau. The District Chamber of Commerce wired to the Ministry of Industries denouncing the action of the association as illegal and asking for its immediate attention.

Large Crowd Views "President Hoover" Start on Maiden Voyage

Amids a racket of whistles, sirens and fog horns that resounded for miles, the new $8,000,000 liner *President Hoover* left her berth at Pier 9 Jersey City at exactly 4 p.m., Eastern Standard time, August 6, on her maiden voyage. Crowds estimated at well over 50,000 lined the docks along the waterfront to catch a glimpse of this immense liner leaving New York Harbor. Less than half an hour before the vessel sailed Captain Robert Dollar from his office at San Francisco called Captain Anderson on the long distance telephone and wished him a happy and successfuly voyage, followed by a speech which was broadcasted to the passengers and crowds on the docks by means of the liner's interior broadcast system.

The "Inquisition" in the United States

Practices like those of the Spanish Inquisition are alleged against the immigration authorities in a majority report of the Wickersham Commission issued at Washington, August 7. The Report asserts that "unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive methods" are employed in the examination of supposed aliens. It declares that the rigid enforcement of rules and the actual deportation of approximately 15,000 people annually after great hardships "violates the plainest dictates of humanity."

The report refutes the popular idea that the crime orgy in the United States is mainly due to immigrants. It says foreign-born citizens can definitely be exonerated from the charge that they are responsible for a disproportionate share of crime.

Steel Production at Low Ebb in America

Reports compiled in Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland and Buffalo, the great producing centres for steel along with Chicago and Birmingham, beginning of this month showed further declines in American steel production. The plants are now operating at 30 per cent. of capacity. The total American production of pig iron in July was 1,463,220 tons, the lowest figure to have been recorded since 1921.

Wanpaoshan

BY A. A. R.

DESPITE the seriousness of the recent anti-Chinese riots in Korea, as the result of which more than 100 Chinese are reported to have been killed and so many wounded, the Wanpaoshan affair is losing its significance, although it had served as a forerunner of the wide-spread mobbings of the Chinese in Kdrea. First reports about the Wanpaoshan incident were somewhat exaggerated; now, it appears no casualty was inflicted to either party, and, therefore, in the wake of the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, the incident has got somewhat overshadowed by the magnitude of the events which took place in Korea.

The Wanpaoshan affair came to a crisis on July 2, when the two police forces, Japanese and Chinese, gathered at the named place, opened fire at each other, creating a situation very similar to the engagement of two opposing armies, but, seemingly, the shots were directed somewhere far overhead, for no casualty occurred, although the firing lasted more than an hour. The matter was a subject of a special deliberation at the Cabinet meeting of the Tokyo government on Friday, July 3rd, when Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara gave detailed accounts of the incident, concluding that "the incident has not yet taken a serious aspect there is hope that it will be settled satisfactorily before long."

The affair should interest a general reader in that it shows what a peculiar state of things there exists in Manchuria now-a-days, that inter-racial relations among nations, i.e. Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans, are so complex and self-opposing that an attempt to draw a line of common good-will is next to impossible.

Irrigation Ditch Was the Cause

The trouble arose over the digging by Koreans of an irrigation ditch from the river to their paddy fields, which they had rented from Chinese landowners for rice-planting purposes. According to what was published on the matter in Chinese and Japanese papers the facts may be summarized as follows:

In spring of this year a party of Koreans, Japanese subjects, inspected an open land near Changchun, at the foot of Wanpaoshan Hill and decided on renting it with a view to permanently settling there. They entered into some sort of a negotiation with the landowners through the services of certain Changchun brokers of Chinese nationality and concluded a written contract, whereby they have become leaseholders of about 500 hsiang of an open land, suitable for riceplanting, provided an irrigation ditch could be dug up from the nearby river to the fields. The contract is alleged to have been presented to Prefect Ma at Changchun for sanction, which was granted accordingly. Such is the Japanese and Korean contention, whereas the Chinese maintain that no such permission has ever been granted, although it must be obtained first of all, if the transaction is to have legal, consequently, binding power.

Another objection of the Chinese authorities and nearby farmers is that Koreans, when constructing the irrigation ditch, extended it beyond the bounds of the area contracted for, and, moreover, the ditch is bound to flood the countryside when the rainy season sets in. Such being the case the Chinese authorities have assumed a firm attitude from the start, which was, seemingly, aggravated by the actions of the Chinese farmers. Being Japanese subjects and enjoying, therefore, all the special rights entitled to them, the Koreans lost no time in appealing to the Japanese authorities for protection against the alleged Chinese unlawful actions. The Japanese were quick enough to send out a special detail of armed police to the spot. Hence came the trouble.

The affair started during the latter part of May, when Korean settlers, some 200 persons in number, began to ditch the irrigation canal somewhere from the spot not clearly stipulated for in the contract, so the wronged Chinese farmers, whose lot was trespassed upon, gathered a party of some 40 fellow-farmers and with their aid began to interfere with the digging work. A clash between the Koreans and the Chinese was almost imminent but was somehow averted by the Chinese police. The atmosphere reigning between the two populations at Wanpaoshan had become so tense that the Chinese police was obliged to be reinforced to avert possible bloodshed.

Koreans were aided in their digging work by a gang of about 100 Chinese coolies, who, when the affair took an ominous aspect, suspended the work. By July 1st the situation had become so tense that the Chinese side sent out about 200 policemen from Changchun to the spot to keep peace and order. This was followed up by the despatch of a detail by the Japanese police to reinforce the one already on the spot. The bitterness of the feelings of the villagers may be surmised by the fact that they by this time stopped the selling of any foodstuffs to Koreans and Japanese, nor kaoliang stalks for the fire purposes, forcing them to have supplies of these brought a long way down from Changchun.

On the 6th of June Prefect Ma upon returning from Kirin sent the Foreign Intercourse Officer Mr. Kuo to see the Japanese Consul, Mr. Tashiro, and to file a formal protest with the Japanese side on the infringment upon the Chinese territory by the armed police, demanding of him to recall the Japanese police from the spot. Mr. Kuo is reported to have in the meantime made a proposal to withdraw all the Koreans from Wangpaoshan, suggesting to open negotiations as to the indeminfication of the Korean labor and losses in connection with their settling on the place and the construction of the irrigation ditch. By this time a wire reached Changchun from the Foreign Ministry, Tokyo, instructing Consul Tashiro to consent to withdraw both the police forces simultaneously, leaving the whole matter to be settled by peaceful means. This wire, however, was not carried out, the local Japanese authorities having found it more advisable to keep their police force on the spot. Had they carried out their Foreign Ministry's order no firing and subsequent riots would have taken place.

Negotiations Result in Breach

The construction of the irrigation ditch and the damming-up of the Itung River, to divert the current to paddyfields, were in the meantime suspended altogether, whereas the season for the transplanting of rice came just to hand. Few days of meddling—and the season would have been counted as well-nigh lost, hence the eagerness of Koreans and their supporters, Japanese, to proceed with the work by all means, whilst the Chinese were eager to put as many obstacles as possible in order to see that the plan would not come to materialization. However, it was somehow agreed to send official representatives to the spot of dispute, which was done accordingly—a party of the Japanese and the Chinese officials visited Wanpaoshan on June 9 and 10 to see for themselves how things stood on the spot. When the party returned to Changchun both the Japanese and the Chinese authorities opened a formal parley to settle the trouble for good. The Japanese side is understood to have proposed the following conditions for the recalling of the Japanese police force: (1) permission to Koreans to continue their reclammation work, (2) to guarantee the protection of the irrigation ditch from trespass thereon by the Chinese farmers and to assume the responsibility therefor, (3) the damming-up of the Itung River to proceed unmolested and neither Japanese nor Koreans to be held responsible for any loss resulting from force majeure like flood. That is to say they made no single concession, standing firmly by their original demand.

The negotiation was opened in the City Hall of Changchun (Chinese) between Consul Tashiro and Mayor Chou and lasted till 3 a.m., 12th, but did not result in an agreement, and was subsequently broken off. Ever since the Chinese side contends that the irrigation ditch, having been laid down outside the area contracted for, is a trespass upon the Chinese sovereign right and consequently must be stopped at once. The Japanese side left the parleys with a threat that if the reclamation work is interfered with, it would be carried out by force, if necessary.

Nothing daunted by such a dramatic suspension of parleys and feeling themselves secure behind the Japanese bayonets, so to speak, the Koreans resumed their damming work, although the Chinese farmers would not sell them willow boughs, kaoliang stalks and other materials necessary to damming up the river. The Koreans, however, found a novel way of getting these materials; they bought several hundred bundles of willow boughs somewhere up the river and began rafiting them down to the spot where the Itung River had to be dammed up. The procedure was continued for several days, the Chinese being not idle on-lookers; whenever possible they intercepted the rafts coming down the stream, meaning by so doing to delay the sowing operations.

The digging of the canal and the damming-up of the river was thus going on unabated notwithsanding the few materials the Koreans had. Seeing that, a mob of about 500 angry Chinese farmers rushed on July 2nd on to the half constructed dam and tore it down. The irrigation ditch was partly filled up by earth. In a clash that resulted between the Japanese police, Koreans—on one side and the Chinese farmers on the other—a few shots were fired into the air. Luckly, the volleys were seemingly directed just to frighten each other, otherwise it is a wonder that no single casualty resulted. The first report that a number of Chinese had been killed in the fracas turned out to be false, no casualty took place at Wanpaoshan.

The Wanpaoshan affair has now taken the importance of an international incident, having been aggravated by the mobbings of the peaceful Chinese residents in Korea, where more than 100 Chinese are reported to have been killed and so many wounded. The perusal of the Chinese and the Japanese reports as to who first opened fire in the Wanpaoshan affair, that resulted in widespread uprisings in Korea and China alike, does not clarify the guilty party: each side accuses the other as the responsible one for the opening of fire. Probably this side of the incident will come down to history in the light as each party sees it.

A Japanese War Prayer

We will not repeat here the details of the anti-Chinese riots in Korea; this side has sufficiently been pictured in the press; but what we cannot pass without a few words of comment is the war-like sentiment aroused by the incident in a certain part of the Japanese community in Manchuria. We mean the recent meetings of Japanese and resolutions adopted, all purported to arouse the indignation of the Japanese at home over the alleged Chinese violations of their treaty rights. The most interesting of these recent activities is, perhaps, the sending off at Dairen of a special delegation from the Japanese Young Men's Association to Tokyo, which took place on July 13, the delegation taking the Dairen-Kobe liner the "Hongkong Maru." The object of the delegation, comprising several influential persons, is to appeal to the Central Government and to the Japanese people at large to adopt a more drastic policy towards Manchuria, where the Japanese rights are considered as being trespassed on; and with a view to safeguarding them a change of policy is thought to be imperative.

Of direct interest is a prayer, read aloud by the Association's leader before the War Memorial at Dairen just prior to the delegation's departure for Japan. In view of this we quote it verbatim as it appeared in *the Manchuria Daily News* for July 13th:—

"In Japan's history of 3000 years, she has had the unbroken line of the Imperial Dynasty ruling over the loyal subjects, and never had its dignity or prestige challenged. Through the sacrifice of the precious blood, Japan has acquired the vested interests in Manchuria which are now being seriously menaced, questioning the right of the Japanese in Manchuria to live. The precious sacrifice already paid might end futile. Such a humiliation is too much for the Yamato race to pass over.

"We, 3000 of us, have organized the Manchuria Young Men's Federation and have pledged our effort to help develop the racial destiny. These three years we have concentrated our endeavors upon gaining our end, and, although still far from equal to the grand task, the present crisis confronting us brooks no further inaction. The present is the time for us, the Japanese nation, to establish permanently a new policy in Manchuria and Mongolia, and to let the whole nation get apprised of what we mean to do. With the support of the press and the public, our delegates to Tokyo will do their best, and this is to evoke the valued assistance of elders' spirits whose memory is held in lasting reverence by the grateful nation."

A remarkable document, illustrating the sentiment of militant Japanese, who would wish to see Manchuria wholly annexed to Japan. Another interesting point is that, whenever Chinese initiate a retaliatory movement on Japanese injustice, say, by means of a trade boycott, the Japanese diplomatists lose no time in lodging a strong protest, demanding to stop it at once. We do not hear of any protest filed by the Chinese diplomats with regard to the propaganda sponsored by the Dairen Japanese. Meanwhile at Tokyo these persons interviewed everybody in power and influence from Premier Mr. Wakatsuki downward to the managers of great newspapers. Wherever a delegation went it enlarged upon the necessity of adopting a stronger policy towards Manchuria and Mongolia, a policy with a military intervention as an ultimate end, since the Japanese lives and property are being, in their opinion, endangered by such incidents as the one at Wanpaoshan.

It is an old saying that there is a wide difference between the international policies of civil officials of Japan and the military clique, the latter having more than once dragged the former into military enterprises not very pleasant for the country's prestige and finances. We regret to note the same militant sentiment prevailing among the Japanese civil officials in Manchuria, whose actions might easily provoke the occurence of more incidents, graver than the Wanpaoshan affair. The incident, under discussion, is not the last one; they will occur in future, and, perhaps, in rapid succession, so long as the Sino-Japanese rights in Manchuria will not have an explicit definition, leaving no doubt as to what one side may do and may not do in the domain of the other. When a houses has two owners there is always trouble in store.

Mukden, July 27, 1931.

Bureau of Social Affairs Desires to Open Loan Branch

A loan service department of the Bureau of Social Affairs is planned be started in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

In an official letter forwarded to the Shanghai Municipal Council the Bureau describes how the poor Chinese suffer from the high interest rates charged by rich Indians in the Settlements who loan money to them for small business enterprises. The letter explains that two loan departments established by the bureau are functioning in Nantao and Chapei satisfactorily and that if Chinese in the Settlement can borrow money from a similar branch in the Settlement then they will enjoy a better life. It was pointed out that the Council's co-operation is needed because people in the Settlement borrowing money could otherwise escape their debts without being punished.

Feetham Report Being Sent to Powers Represented in Shanghai

The current issue of the *Municipal Gazette* says that copies of the Feetham Report are being forwarded to each of the powers represented in Shanghai, through their local consular representatives. A covering letter accompanies each copy. The Chinese translation of the report has not yet been completed but will be forwarded in the same manner upon completion.

The Council in its letters expresses the hope that the Governments concerned may in due course send through the usual diplomatic channels, any observations which they may see fit to make regarding the report and its connection with the complicated problem of present-day Sino-Foreign relations, in which many of the foreign Powers are deeply interested.

U.S. Withdrawing from Haiti and Handing Government Over to Natives

A telegram from Port Au Prince, Haiti, Aug. 5 stated that further plans to continue the program of restoring complete autonomy to the Republic of Haiti had been completed there. The agreement is to become effective on October 1. American Marines will stay in Haiti and the finances of the Island are still carefully supervised by the United States, but more and more the powers of administration are being handed back to the native officials.

Owner of Greyhound Sues for Damages

A supplementary petition has been filed in the French Consular Court in Shanghai by Charles Jorge, local importer, through his counsel, M. d'Estrées, for reorganization of Le Champ de Courses Francais and its operation under the rules of the National Greyhound Racing Club of Great Britain. Altogether M. d'Estrées has filed three petitions in connection with the action instituted by Mr. Jorge, to recover $12,000 damages from the Canidrome for alleged injury sustained by his greyhound John Haig through the alleged negligence of defendants,

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXI

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE

The following remarks by Harold E. Palmer, linguistic advisor to the Department of Education in Japan is a continuation of the articles appearing in the past few lessons.

"But are we right as to our facts? Is it true that we acquire speech by some capacity other than our intelligence, our reasoning powers? Let our answer be based on objective and easily proven evidence. A child of two or three years of age can use the spoken language appropriate to his age but what does that child know of reasoning; and what is its standard of intelligence; Not enough to cause it to realize or understand that two and two make four. And yet that child observes with a marvellous degree of accuracy most of the complicated laws governing his mother-tongue. And the savage. By definition he has no power of abstraction, he is probably unaware that such a thing as language exists; but he will faithfully observe to the finest details the complexities(phonetic, grammatical, and semantic) of his 'savage' language. He will use the right vowel or tone in the right place; he will not confuse any of the dozen or so genders with which his language is endowed; a 'savage' language (with an accidence so rich that Latin is by comparison a language of simple structure) will to him be an instrument on which he plays in the manner of an artist, a master: and we are speaking of a savage, mark you, whose intelligence is of so low an order that for him that which is not concrete has no existence!

When, therefore, we find that a person has become expert in a difficult and complex subject, the theory of which has not yet been worked out, nor yet been discovered, it is manifest that his expertness has been acquired otherwise than by the study of the theory."

CHARACTER STUDY

3 講 151

Character No. 151 (講3)

To converse, to speak, to explain.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzian (R) Chiang
A combination of the radical 言 meaning words, and 冓 referring to the timbers in framework of the house. The idea of an orderly arrangement in the construction of a house. Hence the idea of to explain step by step the question in hand. To converse, discuss or speak about a specific topic.

1-4 應 152

Character No. 152 (應 1-4)

Ought, must, proper, suitable, an answer, to respond, to leave, to undertake.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) in (R) Ying
The roof 广 of a house, or a covering; 隹 short tailed birds; and 心 a heart. This character has a large variety of meanings—when in the first tone it generally means ought, suitable, right, proper, must; but when in the fourth tone the following definitions might be given—an answer, response, to respond, correspondent, to bear, to undertake, or to fulfill. A very practical and useful character.

1-4 當 153

Character No. 153 (當1-4)

Ought, suitable, to meet, to bear, to pawn or to pledge.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tan (R.) tang
The upper section 㐱 refers to a roof or a house, hence the meaning of superior, noble and to esteem, The lower 田 refers to a field. A field and a house are a match, a sign of value, or compensation. In more recent times its meaning has been greatly enlarged upon.

4 路 154

Character No. 154 (路4)

A road, a path, a way.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) lu (R) lu
The 夂 refers to a man who comes behind another, the 各 to one who goes his own way without listening to the advice of others; and 路 the way or road thru which one passes.

5 各 155

Character No. 155 (各5)

Each, every, all.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) ko (R) ko
As explained under character No. 154 夂 refers to a man who is following affer another, accompanying another. The 口 for mouth refers to a spirit of indenpendence. one who goes on his way without listening to the advice of another of others. Hence the idea of separate, distinct, the individual.

VOCABULARY LIST

451. 講來講去 — To discuss pro and con.
452. 好講 — Can be readily discussed. Very easily talked over
453. 講一講 — To talk, to discuss, to explain.
454. 講理 — Reasonably.
455. 講道理 — To speak according to sound reasoning.
456. 應當 — Ought, must, should.
457. 當中 — In the middle, among.
458. 當今 — Now, the present time.
459. 當初 — Original, at first.
460, 當時 — At that time.
461. 不應當 — Ought not, should not.
462. 道路 — A way, road, or path.
463. 路口 — The head of the road.
464. 路上 — On the road, a journey.
d65. 水路 — A water-way, to travel by water.
466. 走路 — To walk as on a road.
467. 過路 — To pass.
468. 開路 — To open the road. an open road.
469. 各處 — Everywhere.
470. 各人 — Each person, every person.
471. 各國 — All countries, each country.
472. 各樣 — Every kind, each sort.
473. 各各 — All, every one, eaeh singly.
474. 各地 — All, places, any place, each place.
475. 各等 — All classes, every class, each class.
476. 各家 — Every home, all families, each family.

SENTENCE WORK

328. 這個路不好走 —This road is a bad one to travel on.
329. 水很多 —There is much water.
330. 各處是這樣 —It's everywhere like this.
331. 去年不是這樣 —Last year it wasn't like this.
332. 當時這個路好走—At that time this was a good road to travel on.
333. 近來各人不好過—During the past few weeks every one feels bad.
334. 各樣的東西貴 —Everything is expensive.
335. 飯也不好吃 —The food isn't good to eat either.
336. 天氣不得了 —The weather is terrible.
337. 這兩年有一天一地的分別 —The last two years were as different as heaven and earth.
338. 去年甚麼都好 —Last year everything was fine
339. 今年甚麼都不好—This year everything is bad.

READING LESSON V

念 課

第六課 時候

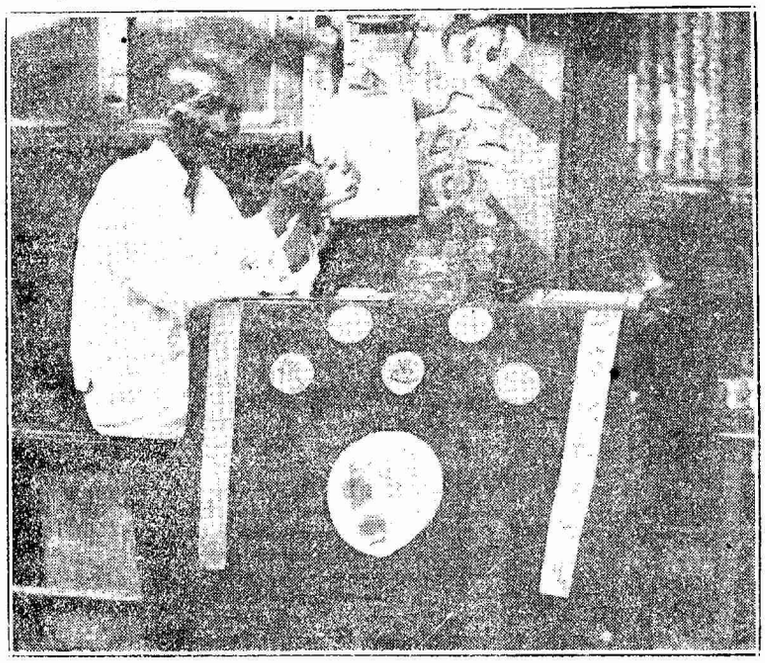
從早上到晚上是一天 天裏頭要做事 也要吃飯 我們一天吃三回飯 早上吃早飯 中上吃中飯 晚上吃晚飯 吃過了早飯 就要出去做事 有的人上半天做事 下半天念書 若是一個人不做事 就沒有飯吃 不念書也沒有本事 所以各人應當念書 做事 請各位朋友想想看 我的話對不對

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

He Hears the Joys and Sorrows of the Nation

(By Samuel H. Chang in the China Press)

A collapsible table made of several bamboo sticks and a wooden board, a small supply of stationery of the cheapest variety and a set of out-worn annotated calendar books comprise the stock in trade of the public scribe, China's most respected, serviceable and trustworthy literary jack-of-all-trades.



Chinese public letter-writer, familiar institution in every community—he hears all the joys and sorrows.

He usually combines the functions of letter-writing and fortune-telling; but in between, he fills the post of counsellor, guide, teacher and comforter.

He is approached with great respect by illiterate men and women who need his assistance and advice. He is "teacher" to all who come to him, not only because he undertakes to explain their letters for them and compose answers thereto, but also because he invariably tells them why they should not say what they wish and what would be a better answer than what they themselves have thought of.

Essential to China

His importance to society is not self-assumed. In China where 90 per cent of the people are illiterate, the public scribe forms one of the most essential mediums of communication. Without him, a woman would be at a loss as to how to keep her husband, away from home, informed of his family affairs; without him, an aged and ailing father would not be able to send for his son. In short without him, a large majority of the country's people would be completely at the mercy of their own ignorance.

The test of the indispensability of the public scribe to the public does not lie in the fact that he is capable of producing what usually is requested of him. Result is the criterion of judgment of his own clientele which depends upon him for all matters of importance.

A woman in distress might go to him with the usual request of writing a letter to her husband or son to come to her. She might have financial difficulties at home, an ailing child needing medical attention, or other family troubles. But any or all of these reasons plainly told might not produce the desired effect for some reason or another. The woman pours her trouble into the ready ears of the patient scribe. She has done her part of the game. It is up to the man of letters to wield his powerful pen to bring her husband home. An ineffective epistle would not be of any use to the distressed woman.

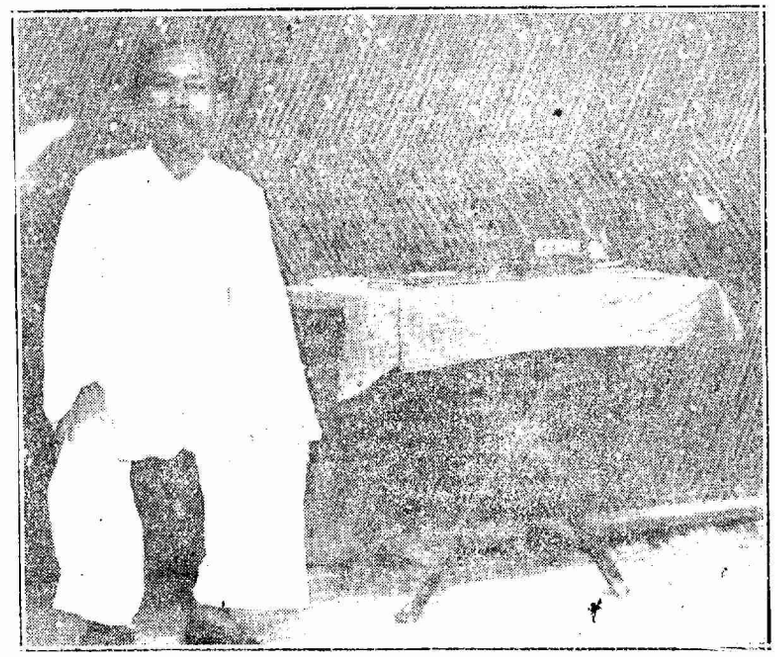
Must Locate Recipient

With the completion of the composition the scribe's real problem begins. His customer might have the correct address ready for him to copy, in which case, the job would be considered finished. But, as likely as not, she might not even be able to tell him the exact address. She has perhaps heard that the place is called, let us say, "Fuchow." But it would be beyond her intelligence and knowledge to tell whether it is "Foochow" in Fukien, "Fuchow" in Liaoning, "Fuchow" in Shensi, or "Fuchow" in Kiangsi. This is where the ingenuity and practical wisdom of the public scribe is brought into play. By a series of leading questions as regards the number of days it had required her husband to get there, the mode of his travelling, what he had said about the things and places he had seen before arriving there, how much the trip cost and other similar pertinent questions the professional letter writer is able intelligently to ascertain the correct city. In no respect, therefore, is the function of the public scribe one of mechanical nature. His calling requires, in this particular instance, among other things, a fairly accurate knowledge of the country's geography.

Letter writing, however, forms only a minor part of the day's work. Every day men and women whose limited knowledge of affairs of the world, their timidity and lack of confidence in their own judgment in trifling matters directly concerning themselves, and their superstitious nature which drives them to seek the advice of someone well-versed in the wisdom of the classics, flock to the humble but sympathetic public scribe whose sagacity through long contact with all sorts of human problems is well-proven by the practical wisdom with which he invariably counsels his customers.

Practical Physician

Such trifling matters as the taking of a trip to a neighboring town for employment; moving house; purchasing of household articles; proposed sale of a pig and myriad other daily affairs, which these simple-minded men and women cannot decide for themselves for fear they might incur the wrath of the gods, are taken to the dependable man of letters for advice. Upon him falls the



An essential element of society in a nation where 95 per cent of the people are illiterate is the street corner scribe whose service extends not only to writing letters but to locating the recipients, giving advice and rendering judgments in quarrels. Above is shown the Shanghai man of letters at his post, humble spectator of the pageant of life.

burden and responsibility of weighing the pros and cons of every particular problem, considering the consequences of each decision and finally handing down his opinion in much the same fashion as an eminent physician pronounces his diagnosis.

And for all these important services, the humble man of practical wisdom receives a mere stipend, a few coppers as a rule, and several more, perhaps, in return for his capital investment in stationery and other paraphernalia necessary for the efficient conducting of his profession.

Perhaps among the most important and interesting functions of the public scribe is acting in the position of a peace advocate between quarreling individuals. The disputants often agree between themselves to take the case, instead of to the professional lawyers, to a mutually satisfactory scribe for his hearing. The disinterested man of letters is trusted in such cases because neither party in dispute is known to him and whatever little financial remuneration he expects will be equally borne by the parties concerned. When his decision is accepted as fair and unbiased, he undertakes to draw up articles of agreement which bind the parties concerned as effectively as any decision of the Court. To be sure, any such document drawn up by a public scribe could not be expected to be fool-proof and undoubtedly a professional legal practitioner would be able to find in it no end of loopholes. But as an evidence of good faith between tbe quarreling parties, it remains effective and serves the purpose.

Sometimes a Witness

It also frequently happens that the public scribe plays an important role as a material witness in litigations. Sometimes, complications arise over such private agreements which invariably result in court proceedings. The testimony of the man who was perhaps the first outsider to whom the dispute between the quarreling parties was first explained and confided, in the opinion of the Court, is more dependable and easily interpreted than the charges and counter-charges made by the litigants. The court, as a matter of fact, is often more inclined to accept the merits of the testimony of the impartial public scribe than the arguments of the lawyers in such cases.

Samuel Richardson, father of the English sentimental novel, is said to have written his masterpiece "Clarissa Harlowe" after spending years in writing loveletters for young ladies of his acquaintance. What an anthology of human problems any one of these numerous public scribes, with some degree of imagination, can present to his millions of readers!

Kansu Provincial Government Being Reorganized

The Kansu Provincial Government is to be reorganized with General Ma Hung-pin as Chairman. Other officers are: Yang Ssu, member and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Tan Ke-min, member and concurrently Commissioner of Finance; Chang Wei, member and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; Shui Tzu, member and concurrently Commissioner of Education; Lu Shih-chun, Ku Tsuan-hsu, Ma Wen-che and and Li Chao-chieh, members.

Plan for Rehabilitation of the Northwest

A petition from General Yang Fu-cheng, Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government, embodies concrete plans for the rehabilitation of the North-west. General Yang recommends that the rehabilitation scheme be started in Kansu and then gradually applied to the neighboring provinces. He suggests that special deputies should be despatched by the Central Government to investigate into the military, political, financial and industrial conditions of Kansu province so as to prepare for the enforcement of the rehabilitation measures.

U. S. Police Force is "General Failure," Wickersham Report Says

The report on the United States police force issued by the Wickersham Commission in Washington August 2 says that, with few exceptions, the police forces throughout the country are a "general failure." Units are permeated with graft and incompetence. In every large community, it adds, there are major criminals well known to the police. Yet, by reason of a sinister influence exerted by corrupt politicians, they are allowed to continue their criminal careers, leaving American citizens helpless in their hands.

A Protest from the Hongkong "Red Light" District

The *Review's* correspondent at Canton writes:—A large number of foreign prostitutes in Hongkong, chiefly of American and French nationalities, have appealed to the British authorities for a two-year extension of their permission to carry on their occupation in the British Colony. They claim that the enforcement of the Government's order abolishing the famous Hongkong "red-light" district on December 1 will work a serious hardship owing to the existence of contracts with their landlords. The Government's decision on the question of an extension has not been stated, but Hongkong officials have announced that they are also inaugurating a campaign for the gradual elimination of Chinese prostitution in the Colony.

Vice Minister of Education Deplores Lack of Aim

Attributing the present social and political instability in the country to the lack of a sound system of education during the past decade or two, Chen Pu-lei, Vice-Minister of Education, in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking Aug. 3 declared that as the military operations for bandit-suppression and the subjugation of Shih Yu-san are drawing to a successful conclusioin, efforts must now be made to promote and disseminate education in order to consolidate the foundation of the State. Vice-Minister Chen pointed out that the main defect in the system of education in the past was the absolute lack of aim or purpose.

Shigemitsu Becomes Minister to China—Dr. Chiang Tso-ping Goes to Tokyo

Following a conference last week between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, who has been acting as Charge d'Affaires, it was agreed to let bygones be bygones, and as a result a mutual understanding was come to regarding the appointment of Ministers by the respective countries. The outcome has been that Mr. Shigemitsu's status has been raised to that of Minister, and Japan has approved of the appointment of Dr. Chiang Tso-ping, former Minister to Germany, to be Chinese Minister at Tokyo. Thus is closed the dispute of several years standing which followed the refusal of China to accept Mr. Obata as the Japanese Minister to China .

Non-White Population in U. S. A. Increases

A recent U.S. Census Bureau report reveals that during the last decade the representatives of the non-white races in the United States have increased greatly. Especially have the numbers of non-white people increased in Washington, Oregon and California. In California the number of negroes has increased by 109 per cent. during the last ten years. Ten years ago there were 28,000 Chinese in California and now there are 37,000 Chinese in that state. The Japanese in California in ten years have increased from 71,000 to 97,000. The exact number of Filipinos in California has not been announced. But ten years ago throughout the United States there were 5,600 Filipinos while there are now 45,000. Most of the Filipinos in America are in California.

Chinese Avoid Korea Since Recent Riots

According to messages received at Peiping from the Captain of the gunboat *Chen-Hai*, which was despatched to Korea for the relief of Chinese refugees, the Chinese population in Korea has been reduced to one-third of the previous normal figure as a result of the recent anti-Chinese riots. Only about one-third of the Chinese firms in Chemulpo have resumed business, the number of Chinese nationals in the city having dwindled from 6,000 to a little over 1,000. The number of Chinese nationals in Seoul is now about 2,000, less than one-third of the previous figure of 7000. At Pingyang, where the losses were the heaviest, the number of the Chinese population has been reduced from 8,000 to only 500.

Growing Market for Automobiles in Fukien

(By John J. Muccio, in Commerce Reports, July 6)

THE part that construction and improvement of roads plays in the transportation facilities of a country is strikingly illustrated in the Province of Fukien, China, where prior to 1926 there were practically no automotive registrations and where, after the opening of a few roads, imports of automobiles commenced and increased substantially during the following years. Estimates place the total number of motor vehicles in operation at the end of 1930 at 323 automobiles and 8 motor cycles, an increase of 42 and 2, respectively, over the total in operation as of December 31, 1929. Of the total automobiles, 159 were busses, 160 passenger cars, and 4 trucks.

The figures do not include the prefectures of Tingchowfu, Changchowfu, and Chuanchowfu, and the independent subprefecture of Lungyenchow (all comprising the Amoy consular district); all the rest of the Province of Fukin that makes up the Foochow consular district is included. In and about the city of Foochow some 74 cars, 4 trucks, 26 busses, and 8 motor cycles are in use. Of the passenger cars, 18 were reported privately owned, 22 were cars for hire, and 34 "not in operation." American makes account for 98 per cent of the total automobile registrations, practically all within the low-price class. All busses have locally built bodies on low-price American chassis. Practically all cars in the Foochow district, outside the city, were busses or passenger cars owned by "for-hire" companies.

Political Complications Check Automotive Development Temporarily

During a series of military battles for the control of Foochow City during the summer and fall of 1929, practically all local cars were commandeered by the military. Owers and operators used all kinds of subterfuges to keep their vehicles out of the hands of the authorities; they not only failed to repair their vehicles and keep them in running order, but in some instances even damaged them to prevent their being commandeered. As the situation cleared toward the end of the year, the 34 cars designated as not in operation were gradually repaired and put back into operation.

Such conditions naturally were reflected in the trade; only 10 cars, 8 chassis, and 2 motor cycles were imported through Foochow. Other factors also contributed to the temporary setback. Work on roads was pushed in 1929, and "paper" plans of roads everywhere throughout this district stimulated optimistic dealers into overestimating possible sales. At the beginning of 1930 they had possibly 18 motor cars left in stock still unsold. The road-building program was practically entirely suspended during 1930 on account of political and military disruption. Mileage of roads usable at most seasons of the year was increased by only 36 miles, that is, from 219 miles at the beginning of 1930 to 255 at the end of the year. The low value of silver also had some retarding effect on sales; the price of automobiles, in silver dollars, became exorbitant toward the end of the year.

Bus Service in Foochow City—Garages and Service Stations

Three motorbus companies now operate in Foochow—the Fu Shing Motor Car Co., operating 10 busses (its franchise permits it to operate 27), the Min Hsi Motor Car Co., and the Fu Hsia Motor Car Co., each operating 8 busses. The companies had a very difficult time between June and the end of August in maintaining their services, for the military forces defending Foochow repeatedly commandeered their busses for shifting of troops, and the companies were not compensated therefor.

There are no modern service stations maintained in this consular district. In Foochow there are 15 garages, not for the public, but for owners of busses or of "for hire" cars. The owners or operators do all of their own repairing. There are no gasoline pumping stations. Gasoline is sold at retail in tins of 10 gallons each.

Tires, Batteries, and Accessories—Agencies

The market for tires, batteries, and accessories in this consular district is relatively insignificant, as the number of cars in use indicates. Batteries and accessories are invariably purchased in Shanghai or in Hong Kong. Three American tire companies have agents in Foochow and make probably two-thirds of the total sales. The British "Dunlop" is the only other tire represented here.

The automotive division has on file and will send, on request, to interested American houses a list of Foochow firms that would be interested in, and appear to be well equipped to handle agencies for American automobiles. The number of companies in this district having the necesssary capital and the technical knowledge and sales ability to handle satisfactorily motor-car agencies are, of course, very limited. At present there are only two active automobile agencies in Foochow, both selling low-price cars. One has the subagency for Foochow under an Amoy firm having the agency for all of Fukien under Shanghai; the other holds the Foochow agency through the general agent in Shanghai.

It is not deemed desirable to appoint agents at Foochow direct from the United States. Only a few Foochow firms have had the necessary experience to import direct. Practically all foreign imports are purchased through Shanghai or Hong Kong. On account of the precarious political conditions that have obtained in this district in recent years, financial risks have been relatively high even for China. Shanghai or Hong Kong firms would be in a better position to keep in touch with the local situation and would relieve the American manufacturer from the financial risks. Besides, there is practically no technical knowledge concerning automobiles available in Foochow, and the present importance of this market would not warrant any one American manufacturer in maintaining a qualified man here. The Hong Kong or Shanghai agent could overcome this by periodically sending technical and sales experts to Foochow to assist the local agent in developing the market.

Roads in Abeyance

According to information furnished the consulate by the provincial bureau of construction, there were 255 miles of road usable by motor cars in this consular district at the end of 1930, an increase of only 36 miles over that in use at the end of 1929. The greater portion of this new construcion was in the Putien-Sienyu districts, which were not affected so seriously as other sections by warfare, bandits, and general disrupted conditions prevalent throughout this district during 1930.

Practically all these roads are unmetaled; they are merely dirt roads, graded and crowned, and, except in rare instances, no bridges have yet been built where the roads cross rivers and streams. In Foochow City, about 15 miles of road have a metaled surface—mainly of concrete construction on a 6-inch foundation of broken stone; the concrete overlay is 4 inches deep and surfaced with a quarter of an inch of asphalt and sand. Some two miles of road in Foochow are made of stone blocks from stone formerly in the city wall. In several of the more important towns throughout this district, small structures of stone-block roads are similarly made.

No machinery whatsoever is used in this district in connection with road construction. With the precarious financial condition of the provincial government, it is doubtful whether any funds for this purpose can be allotted for some time to come. The low value of silver would also make the cost of such equipment prohibitive under existing conditions, especially in view of the abundance of cheap labor.

1931 May Witness Improvement

In case the political situation in this district continues to clear up, as present prospects indicate, 1931 should show greatly increased imports of low-priced motor vehicles. Experience elsewhere in China has shown that imports of motor vehicles depend almost entirely upon the mileage of motor roads opened, a fact that is particularly true of this district. Present indications point to a resumption in the road-building program with increased vigor. The provincial government is now endeavoring to raise a loan of $800,000 Mexican ($200,000 U. S.) exclusively for this purpose.

Financial returns on the "for hire" operations are so high that low-price motor cars can be imported in face of the low value of silver. Imports during 1931, therefore, will depend almost entirely on the political-military situation and on the success of the road-building program. Unquestionably the Province has become cognizant of the advantages of motor roads and of motor transportation, and apparently is awaiting more favorable political and economic conditions before setting out on another period of automotive expansion.

Road Construction in Fukien

BY KINGWELL J. TSHA

IN Fukien province as in other parts of China the greater part of the roads are made of mud and dirt heaped together by the farmers and laboriously trampled down by passing traffic. Along such highways traffic is almost, if not quite, impossible on the occasion of heavy rain. There are, however, some better roads in existence, and in 1928 there was a total of 860 *li* of highways suitable for motor traffic actually open, distributed as follows: Foochow city, 15 *li*; Sienyu-Yungchun, 120 *li*; Chuanchow-Hunghai, 55 *li*; Changchow-Kiwei, 40 *li*; Hunghai-Yungchun 70 *li*; Chuanchow-Hweian, 57 *li*; Chuanchow-Anhai, 60 *li*; Sienyu-Chikow, 20 *li*; Sienyu-Soichi, 41 *li*; Saichi-Hweian, 42 *li*; Saichi-Hankong, 70 *li*; Hankong-Fenshih, 40 *li* Fowkung-Paishuiyang, 20 *li*; Changchow-Changpu, 90 li; Changpu-Yunsiao, 70 *li*; and Shaki-Nantsing, 60 *li*. The roads either under construction or projected during that year were: Hsinhwa-Hunlai, 100 *li*; Hsinhwa-Foochow, 300 *li*; Lungyen-Changchow, 200 *li*; Yenping-Foochow, 400 *li*; and Changchow-Amoy, 600 *li*. Out of the highways projected only a total of 147 *li* was completed, and in 1930 the total length of motor roads in Fukien was 1,007 *li*.

Recently a new plan has been proposed for general improvement of highways, which divides the roads into two classes, main and minor. The former are: (1) From Foochow to the border of Chekiung province, via Lienkiang, Loyuan, Ningteh, Yopu and Futing, a total length of 615 *li*, (2) from Nanping to the border of Chekiang province via Kienan and Puchen, a total length of 525 *li*, (3) from Foochow to the border of Kwangtung province via Futsing, Putien, Weian, Tsingkiang, Tungan, Lungki, Changpu, Yunsiao, and Chaoan, a total length of 957 *li*, (4) from Foochow to the border of Kiangsi, via Shuikow, Nanping, Shunchang, Shaowu and Kwangteh, a distance of 837 *li*, and (5) from Lungkow to the border of Kiangsi province via Nantsing, Lungyen, Sinchuan and Changting, a distance of 550 *li*. The total length of these five main roads is 3,484 *li*.

Minor Roads

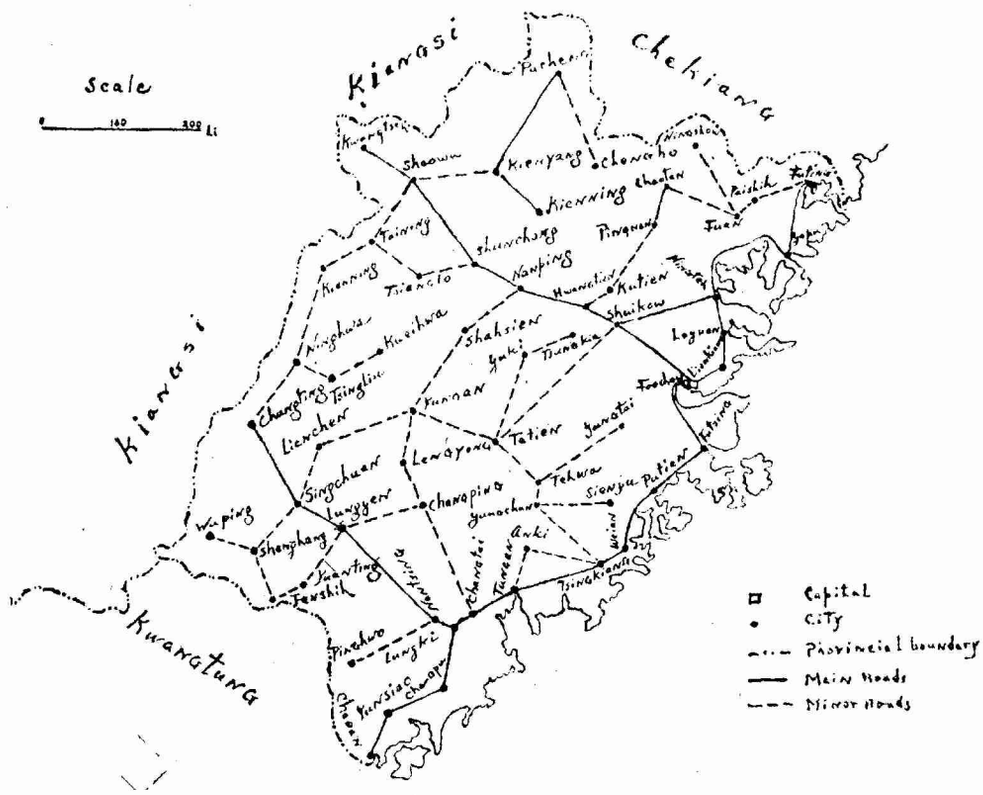
The construction of minor roads in Fukien province is neither as impotant nor as urgent as the building of main roads, but a plan of construction has been worked out in order to meet the demand for better facilities for communication. The work will be divided into two stages, the first being scheduled below:

Chaotan to Kiangsi border, via Anho, Kienan, Kienyang and Tsungan	610 *li*
Kienyang to Kiangse border, via Shaowu, and Taining	320
Shunchang to Kiangsi border, via Tsianglo, Taining and Kienning	360
Paishih to Hwangku via Fuan, Chaotan, Pingnan and Kutien	520
Kienning to Changting via Ninhwa	360
Nanping to Fenshih via Shahsien, Yungan, Lienchen, Sinchuan, and Shanghang	890
Yungan to Shaki via Tatlen, Tehwa, Yungchun, and Sienyu	1,000
Yungchun to Tungan via Tsingkiang and Anki	303
Lungki-Changtsung	30
Nantsing-Pinghwo	150
Yungan to Kwangtung border via Ninyang, Changping, Lungyen, Yungting and Fenshih	550
Total	5,093

During the second stage of the plan the following roads are due for completion.

Fuan-Showing	120 *li*
Ningteh-Tatien	250
Kweihwa-Kintsun	100
Tsingliu-Ninghwa	60
Chengho-Puchen	100

Map Showing Road Construction in Fukien Province



Yuki-Lwankow	90
Yuki-Tatien	100
Tehwa-Yungtai	240
Changping-Changtai	210
Yuki Tsungkia	130
Shanghang-Wuping	85
Total	1,485

The total length of both the main and minor roads under contemplation in Fukien is 10,062 *li*.

Stage of Development

The total period required for the complete execution of the main and minor road schemes is about five years. The first two years will be devoted exclusively to main road construction while the remaining three years will be devoted to the building of minor roads. The first year (1931) calls for the completion of the following sections: Foochow-Ning-teh, 255 *li;* Manping-Kienan, 125 *li;* Foochow-Lungki, 682 *li;* Foochow-Shunchang, 510 *li;* and Lungki-Lungyen, 210 *li*. At the end of the first year the total length of completed road will be 1,782 *li*. During the second year the program calls for the completion of another 1,702 *li* on various main roads. The third year calls for the completion of 2,090 *li* on minor roads, while for 1934 the total length completed will be 2,080 *li*. The fifth year program calls for only 1,975 *li* of completed road work, while the unfinished work will be taken subsequently.

In executing the program formulated the provincial government has decided to establish six highway construction branch bureaus in order to supervise and speed up the construction work. These bureaus will function in six

(*Continued on page 444*)

The Japanese Share in the Commerce of Mukden

BY E. U. BARUNG

MUKDEN is the administrative as well as the commercial centre of the Three Eastern Provinces. Situated at the junctione of the South Manchuria Railway, the Peking-Mukden Railway, the Mukden-Antung Railway, and a railway to Hailung, and with many common country roads radiating in all directions from the city, it has becnme a large distribution centre for manufactured goods both produced in the city and imported from foreign markets, and also an emporium of various kinds of raw materials exported from the vast territory of the Provinces. Unlike some other commercial centres of Manchuria such as Harbin, Dairen, Hailar, and Manchuli, where the foreign aspect predominates, Mukden is a purely Chinese city (except the leased territory of the South Manchuria Railway Company), the Chinese population of the city amounting to about 300,000 people. Although the trade of the city is largely in the Chinese hands, there being about 16,000 Chinese commercial enterprises in Mukden, the Japanese have contrived to squeeze into the territory a large amount of their capital. According to the statistical data of the Mukden Japanese Chamber of Commerce there were 800 Japanese firms in Mukden in 1930. The main channel through which Japanese capital and economic influence have flown into the city is the South Manchurian Railway Company which is not only a carrier, but also a large industrial enterprise, which includes numerous works, factories, collieries, foundries, and owns harbors, steamers, etc. Manchuria being rich in natural resources and the labor in this country being cheaper than that in Japan, the said enterprises have been opened and operated with success. There are six Japanese cotton mills in South Manchuria. One of the incentives for the development of the manufacture of cotton goods in Manchuria is the Japanese desire to organize their industrial enterprises as nearly as possible to the Chinese centers of consumption of manufactured goods, and thus to safeguard themselves against the effect of protectionism which is being gradually introduced and enforced by the Chinese Government. The promotion of the mining industry in Manchuria by the Japanese is to some extent accounted for by the scarcity of mineral resources in Japan.

There are about half a dozen Japanese banks in Mukden, which afford an extensive financial support to Japanese entrepreneurs in Manchuria. Every Japanese having a small sum of money,—say, about one thousand yen—is able to undertake building a house. As soon as he starts the building, he is readily supplied by one or other of the Japanese banks in the city with a sum of money necessary to complete the building. The money is lent on very reasonable conditions; the owner of the house in order to cover the debt to the bank is bound to pay 40% of the profit to be brought yearly by the house through its being rented out.

Drop in the Trade of Mukden

According to the statistical data of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Mukden, the total import into the city amounted in 1929 to yen 110,000,000, and the export to yen 55,000,000. In 1930 owing to the economic depression and the decline of the purchasing ability of the population the import as well as the export fell considerably. A still further marked decline has been recorded during the first half of the current year; according to Japanese statistics the total worth of goods exported out and imported into the city of Mukden in January of this year amounted to 4,250,000 yen, showing a decline by 30% as against the export-import worth of goods for the corresponding month of last year.

In the city of Mukden and at other places of the Province there live many Koreans who have been squeezed into the Chinese territory through the Japanese-controlled railways. In the valley of the Hungha river, which is one of the most fertile regions in Manchuria rice culture has been developed. It has been carried on by Koreans who lease land for the purpose from Chinese land-owners. The Japanese encourage the Korean rice growers by advancing them money through the Japanese banks in Mukden.

The Chinese Commercial Organizations of Mukden and the Mukden Authorities make their best efforts to develop the Chinese industry in the city. The delegates of the Chinese Trade and Industry Committee of Mukden, being sent by the Committee to the All-Chinese Trade and Industry Conference that took place at Nanking in November last year, stated at the Conference that without urgent and effective measures on the part of the Government towards a firm support and due protection of the Chinese incipient industry (there is but one Chinese cotton-mill in Mukden, with a total annual output of 15,000 rolls of cotton stuff)—it cannot exist, as it is by no means able to compete with the already well developed Japanese industry in Manchuria. It has been reported that the Mukden Authorities propose to establish a new bank capitalized at forty million dollars. The bank is to assist industry and agriculture. The Head Office will be at Mukden with branches at Harbin, Tsitsihar and other important centers of commerce in Manchuria.

Manchuria Needs Good Automobile Roads

Geo. Bauer, representative of the National Automobile Trading Company of the U S.A., after visiting several countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa has come to Harbin where he intends to stay for about a week making investigations with regard to possibilities for development of automobile traffic in Manchuria. On July 24 Mr. Bauer gave a lecture on the need of good automobile roads in the country. This lecture was given for Russians and other nationals at the Y M.C.A. On July 25 another lesson specially for the Chinese population was given at the Y. M. C. A. located at Fuchiatien, Chinese section of the city of Harbin. Both lectures were exceedingly interesting and attracted a large audience. Among other things Mr. Bauer pointed out that the automobile is more of a necessity than a luxury, for it assists greatly in the economic and cultural development of the country. He also mentioned that about forty years ago in America there were only four automobiles and now there are about 30 million.

A Motor Road Between Kirin and Harbin

According to information reaching here the structural department of the Kirin Provincial government has started the work of construction of an automobile road between Harbin and Kirin, for which purpose it has assigned 170,-000 dollars. The projected road will run through the districts of Shulan and Utchang. It is understood that the road will be made this year. Next year a bridge will be thrown across the Sungari river at some place near Kirin. The traffic on the new road is expected to open this year and till the time the Bridge has been constructed the automobiles will be taken over the river on Chinese junks specially built for this purpose.

Harbin, August 6, 1931.

The Northeastern Navigation Cartel Abolished

As the result of persistent protests on the part of the Chambers of Commerce along the Sungari river against the monopolistic management of the Northeastern Navigation Cartel, the Political Committee at Mukden on July 19 ordered the newly organised Cartel to be closed at once.

The Cartel was organised last spring, the particulars of which were reported in *The Review*, April 4, 1931, page 157. Owing to its unscientific management, it incurred the antagonism of business men along the river. According to report, the Cartel will send a special appeal for postponing the date of abolition for three months on the grounds among other things that since the establishment of the Cartel, navigation on the Sungari has been extended to Yungki, Nunkiang, and Kiangchiaochan, two additional ships being put on the run, and it would be difficult to effect the transfers at once.

However as there are only three months left for navigation this year a correspondent writes from Harbin that it is doubtful whether the foregoing appeal will be taken into favorable consideration by the Political Committee. It is alleged that Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, Director General of the Cartel, has tendered his resignation.

American Trade with China and Russia Increases in June

Increased trade between China and the United States and between Soviet Russia and America during the month of June was announced by the United States Department of Commerce in Washington August 5. In June the United States sold to China goods valued at G. $7,734,583. This figure represents an increase of G. $679,000 over the previous corresponding period. During June of this year the United States sold to Soviet Russia goods valued at G. $12,018,056, an increase over the previous corresponding period of nearly G. $4,000,000.

Fifty Millions in Distress as Result of Floods

Fifty million persons are in distress in China and as many as 16 provinces are adversely affected as a result of the recent floods, according to an estimate prepared by the General Relief Committee at Nanking.

The Flood Relief Association in Shanghai was inaugurated August 6, when a decision was reached that the National Government be petitioned to appropriate $20,000,000 for the relief of the numberless flood victims in the country. It was also decided that Shanghai should undertake to raise $500,000 towards the relief funds, and contributions amounting to $75,000 were immediately made by the business leaders present at the meeting.

The Kiangsu Provincial Government Committee at a meeting August 11 decided to appropriate a sum of $50,000 for emergency relief in Kiangsu province. A number of measures were also formulated for the strengthening of the various dams in the districts bordering on the Grand Canal, the continued rise of which is viewed with increasing alarm by the people.

Reduced to starvation, peasants in the vicinity of Kiukiang are selling their oxen and buffaloes for $4 or $5 each in order to obtain food for themselves, according to a message from that city. Although fine weather has set in and the flood waters are rapidly receding, practically all fields in the outlying districts have been destroyed by floods.

It is announced from Nanking that two model reclamation bureaus, one in the North-east and the other in the North-west, are to be established by the Ministry of Industry to accommodate the large number of flood refugees and unemployed in the country.

220,000 Homeless in Hankow Area

It is estimated that 220,000 persons in Hankow and outlying districts have been rendered homeless by the floods. To relieve the acute food shortage in the Wu-Han Area, the Hupeh Provincial Government has despatched an urgent telegram to the authorities in Kiangsi requesting the immediate shipment of 100,000 piculs of rice for the stricken districts.

A concrete dam is being constructed immediately along the foreshore of Hankow from the Custom House to link up with the dam along the bund of the Japanese concession. Both the water-works and the electric power company continued to function without interruption. Leaks found in dykes, one in Hankow and the other at Wuchang, are being filled up by the inhabitants.

Tragic scenes were to be witnessed among the quarter million refugees in the Hankow area. In one instance, some of these unfortunate people removed the corpses in uninterred coffins floating about in the water and employed the emptied coffins as rafts to carry them to places of safety.

The Japanese Concession at Hankow, which had hitherto remained dry, was under one foot of water August 6.

Shipping services to inland cities and points along the Yangtsze as well as coastal districts continue to be seriously affected by the flood disaster. Although fine weather has set in, the resumption of navigation is still impracticable as the waters in the various affected areas have not yet subsided.

All goods shipped to Hankow cannot be unloaded owing to the flood situation there, according to reports received by local shipping circles. Tug-boats have to be used as temporary warehouses for the cargoes from Shanghai and other ports.

Import and export trade with points in southern and northern Anhwei is at a standstill as Wuhu and Anking have been both flooded.

A Nanking despatch states that the total damage to buildings, property and crops caused by the extensive floods in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Honan is estimated at not less than eight million dollars. The Central Government's loss of revenue from farm tax will amount to several tens of millions of dollars.

In order to relieve the heavy burdens of the poverty-stricken farmers in the most seriously affected districts in Kiangsi, the Kiangsi Provincial Department of Finance has decided to exempt them from payment of the farm tax in arrears up to last year.

About two-thirds of the province of Hunan is suffering from flood. An official report of the Provincial Government gives the number of victims at over 10,000,000. On the other hand, of the score of districts not affected by the floods, most of them have been suffering from continuous drought since the advent of summer. Vegetation has failed to grow in vast stretches of fields. Famine in the autumn is staring the inhabitants in the face.

It is learned that both the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railway services are again affected by flood waters consequent on the torrential rainfall which visited Hsuchow, north Kiangsu, during the last few days. The Likuoyi railway bridge on the Tsin-Pu Railway Line south of Hsuchow was washed away by freshets while the various bridges on the Hotsai-Yanglou section of the Lung-Hai Railway Line have also been damaged. Repairs are being undertaken by the railway emergency squads.

Definite measures to avert the famine threatening the country are being taken by the Ministry of Industry. With a large part of the autumn crop destroyed by the extensive floods, the Ministry has decided upon the plan of growing such cereals as promise quick harvests in order to meet the situation. An order has been issued to the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and Reconstruction, and the Municipal Bureaus of Social Affairs, enjoining them to send agricultural experts to the flood-stricken districts for a personal inspection.

To prevent food shortage in Chekiang, exportation of rice from the various coastal districts of said province is strictly prohibited by order of the Provincial Authorities.

More Rain in Hankow

Torrential rain fell at Hankow August 6. The Yangtsze River rose to new high levels and the sufferings of the flood-stricken victims have been intensified. Scenes of panic were witnessed among the thousands of refugees huddling on the railway area during the downpour.

The Yangtsze rose to a further unprecedented height August 9. Soundings indicated a depth of 50.5 feet.

The Chanchiachi dyke along the Yangtsze sustained a breach 70 feet wide. In order that the road-bed may be drained within the next fortnight, the Peiping-Hankow Railway authorities had intended to fill in the gap with 200,000 sandbags, but owing to the continued bad weather, the work has had to be postponed. Traffic on the line is still held up by the floods.

Both the lower and upper reaches of the Grand Canal continued to rise up to August 10. Indignation of the people over the alleged negligence in flood prevention of the Grand Canal Conservancy Bureau rose to a high pitch August 9 when flood victims in the suburbs of the Kiangsu provincial capital seized a steam launch belonging to the Bureau and set it afire with kerosene oil. Several members of the Bureau sustained severe burns.

Dredging of the Yangtsze as the fundamental solution of the flood problem is recommended in a petition from the Hupeh Provincial Government to the Central Authorities. It is proposed that funds be appropriated from the Boxer Indemnity Refunds to finance the project.

Vast tracts of fields bordering on the upper reaches of the Itung River in Kirin province have been inundated as a result of heavy rainfall. The peasants are working frantically to build gravel dams along both banks of the waterway in order to save their lands and homesteads.

American Student Charged in Connection with Soong Shooting Incident

Teng Cha-yen, aged 45, a native of Kiangsi, was brought up before Judge Loo in the Second District Court, (former French Mixed Court) August 6, and remanded until August 12, on a charge of being the leader of the gang of assassins who made the attack on T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, at the Shanghai North Railway Station July 23.

Mr. Teng was arrested at the home of General Li Chi-sen, House No. 3, Lane 163, Avenue Dubail, and is chief secretary to General Li. The latter was former chairman and military leader of the Kwangtung provincial government and has been more or less detained by General Chiang since 1928. Teng denied the charges. He described himself as a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1921. He later toured Germany, he asserted, and was called to China by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mr. Teng was arrested at the time General Li was taken into custody. Freed, he returned to Shanghai at the request of General Chiang, who asked that he console Mrs. Li in connection with the detention of her husband.

Opium "Ring" Vis-A-Vis Opium Suppression

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

One of the editorial paragraphs in the latest issue of the *China Weekly Review*, entitled "Anti-Opium Association versus the Monopolists" seems to grudge due credit to the Association for the recent decision of the National Government to throw overboard its long contemplated scheme for controlling the opium traffic through the creation of a sort of monopoly bureau. What is more, credit is surprisingly awarded to the Frenchtown Opium Ring!

My information from some other source is quite different. The French Opium Ring not only stands outside the long list of its opponents, but also constitutes a sort of behind-curtain supporter of the scheme. Actually the Ring is a sort of "super-government"; and in such an important case as the handing over of the opium traffic from private interests to the Government, the Government could not be unaware of the infeasibility without its tacit consent. Now that the scheme was actually enforced, though for a very short period only, that mutual agreement must have been arrived at simply goes without saying. As evidence of this let me recall the fact that prior to the official declaration of the adoption of the scheme some of the Ring leaders repaired to the Capital carrying some errand whose truth is yet unknown. It was widely alleged that after several informal conferences held in Shanghai between the Nanking monopolists and the Frenchtown leaders, it was happily decided that the government and the Ring should share the revenue thus yielded. Under the monopoly system, opium traffic would no doubt legitimately develop to a far wider scale, and the Ring's original share of profit, which had thus far been amassed illicitly, would in no way be jeopardized, while on the other hand the Government could draw a very handsome amount to swell its coffer. The head of the Shanghai Bureau was a well known figure in the Frenchtown It would indeed be inconceivable that the Ring should in any way stand against anything that means its own interest.

Whether the National Anti-Opium Association really deserves exclusive credit for the abolition of the monopoly system is quite another question. But its merit in heading the various parties from all quarters to form a well organized public opinion, we must not so readily and obliviously cancel. The outstanding and long-hated stumbling block in the way of the monopolists has been and will continue to be the anti-Opium Association itself, but not, as was reported, the Frenchtown Opium Ring leaders who smack more or less of monopolists themselves.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Shanghai, August 3, 1931.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Dissociates Himself from "Monopoly"

In connection with the same editorial, Dr. Wu Lien-teh writes to *The Review* dissociating himself absolutely from the word "monopoly" in connection with his recommendations to the Government to control the opium traffic. Dr. Wu points out that nowhere in his article was the word "monopoly" used, and at any rate his understanding of the word is something that is to be perpetuated.

Alleged Police Discrimination Against Indian Nationalists

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

Enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Kennedy, assistant commissioner of Police (Sikhs), to the Tien Yeh Printing Co., asking them to dismiss their Indian watchman, whose main crime is that "he is a member of the Indian Youth League", I very humbly request you to kindly write an appeal to the non-British members of the S. M. C. and the Non-British community of International Settlement to take some drastic action to stop these unjust things. The Indian in question is a very respected man in the local Sikh Community, has served more than ten years in S. M. Police, and having left the service of his own accord at the expiry of his agreement. He has never been arrested, charged or convicted. About seven months ago some kidnappers attempted to kidnap his employer, the two Indians then, though unarmed, at the risk of their lives fought with and drove away the kidnapper. Though one of them was seriously wounded, still they saved the life of their employer. This is the reason that their employers do not like to dismiss so loyal a watchman. But Captain Kennedy is forcing them to do so.

If the man had committed any crime, he would be arrested, charged and convicted according to law, but Mr. Kennedy who, though British, is being paid out of International funds, has no right to write such letters in the capacity of an officer of the International police.

T SINGH.

Nanking, August 4, 1931.

(*Enclosure*)

N. W. 245 Shanghai Municipal Council
Commissioner's Office. July 10, 1931.

Messrs Tien Yih Printing Corporation,
87 Baikal Road.

Dear Sir,

I understand that an Indian named Chamel Singh, a bad character, is employed at your permises as a private watchman, in conjunction with two Indian watchmen under Police Supervision. In pointing out this, I have to draw your attention to the rules for Indian Police Watchmen para 3 (b) copy attached, and shall be pleased to know what you propose to do in this matter.

If however you prefer to retain the services of a private watchman, it will be necessary to withdraw Police supervision given to the other police watchmen. I might also point out that Chamel Singh, referred to above, is not a registered watchman,

Thanking you for an early reply,

(Sd) E. R. KENNEDY,
Assistant Commissioner
(Sikhs)

Another Cure for Business Depression

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

May I bring to your attention the fact that a Shanghailander states he has discovered a cure for the present universal and world-wide business depression? Put in its simplest and briefest form it is, "Send our bankers and financial wizards back to school"!

It appears that moneyed men, big and little, should take a course in the fundamentals of insurance underwriting. The suggestion is not that they keep the wolf from the door by writing insurance applications but rather that they acquire the ability to "spot" and stop "wild" and uneconomic manufacturing losses.

Everything nowadays is insurable except the most vital thing in business—profits. Profits can definitely be insured when Executive Sales Managers are informed that when they cut their *own established prices* or break a market they become the world's worst enemy and must be left entirely to their own financial resources. Sales must be substantially underwritten before the factory starts any large production operations.

Ninety days after this policy goes into effect Messrs. Metals, Rubber, Cotton & Co. are to begin a new lease of life.

Does it not sound plausible?

ROBERT L. DEWART, Managing Editor
The China Builder.

Shanghai, August 7, 1931.

An Answer to Yu Yah-ching from Hangchow

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

In answer to two childish questions put by Yu Ya-ching in connection with the boycott against the Japanese, "Can we do without Japanese goods? Will the Chinese people agree to use only Chinese-made goods?", the rejoinder for the first one is "Yes, we can!", because for the fighting of justice and struggling of national existence, what materialistic means for comforts could not be dispensed with, except food and clothing, which China can support herself amply. And if some Chinese individuals for some particular reasons "will not agree to use only Chinese-made goods", then certainly they may use goods from other friendly countries, but why should the Chinese be subject to use goods of their enemies, as long as China is not under the control of her foes? Mr. Yu says he is strongly opposed to the methods adopted by the pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association in seizing and confiscating Japanese goods, "because, after all, such tactics result in financial losses, not to the Japanese but to the Chinese merchants." It is a poor argument to allege that this party would suffer while in realty the other one has to share the majority of the shock. If all the merchants refuse to buy Japanese goods, but order goods from other

friendly countries instead, one could not understand why the Chinese merchants would sustain "financial losses"? If the so-called "financial losses" sustained were caused by the fact that the treacherous merchants, taking the present situation as a God-given opportunity of making tenfold profits, tried to surreptitiously transport Japanese goods to the interior but unfortunately were caught by the Anti-Japanese Association, then the results of "financial losses" so sustained are justly deserved.

"The most painful thing is the death of heart", and if that is the case of Mr. Yu, then all his countrymen will argue with him no more. But being such an outstanding figure in the business world and holding such high prominence in the cosmopolitan city of Shanghai, Mr. Yu should realize the importance of his position, and so his countrymen are still hoping that his heart is not "dead."

HAN CHIH-HSIN.

Hangchow, July 29, 1931.

Dr. H. H. Love Discusses an Agricultural Program For China

Dr. H. H. Love, professor of plant breeding at Cornell University, and at present high adviser in agriculture to the Ministry of Industries and chief technical expert of plant improvement work of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, in an address to the students of the Summer Institute on Plant Improvement held at the University of Nanking during July last made a number of general recommendations for an agricultural program for China.

In planning an agricultural program, Dr. Love said, it is not possible to accomplish results quickly, except in a few cases. An agricultural research worker, he said, should be one who has a genuine desire to be of service and one who has a real fondness for things agricultural. He should be familiar with the practice of agriculture and should know something of the methods employed in growing and handling the crops of the regions where he is working. A regards technical training one should have as much in the way of general science as it is possible to obtain. This includes such subjects as botany, biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics and then one needs certain special training in agricultural subjects. If one must neglect the training in either the science or agriculture in order to finish his studies in the time allotted then it is better, Dr Love said, to take more science and less agriculture. If one has a real fondness for the land and its products and knows the practical side of farming he will make a greater success if he has a thorough knowledge of the fundamental sciences than if he has less science and more general agriculture. If one know his practical agriculture and is well trained in the sciences he can make the application to his chosen field, Dr. Love said.

American Delegates to Hangchow Conference Selected

The delegates to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which is to convene at Hangchow, China, next October, were announced in New York August 5. Included among those who will represent the United States during the Hangchow deliberations will be Jerome Green, New York banker, who is the treasurer of the American Council of the I. P. R., Miss Ada Louise Comstock, the President of Radcliffe College, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, noted geographer and explorer, Willis J. Abbot, the editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, and Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of Hawaii and the publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. Vincent Massey, Canada's Minister to the United States, will head the Canadian delegation to the Hangchow Conference.

U. S.-China Extrality Negotiations to Take Place in Nanking

Owing to the resignation of Dr. C. C. Wu as Minister to Washington the National Government has decided to carry on negotiations in regard to the settlement of the Sino-American extraterritoriality question at Nanking, to which place all records and documents dealing with the question have already been transferred by the Chinese Legation at Washington. A Nanking telegram states that the extrality discussions are expected to be taken up between Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs during the latter part of the month.

TELEPHONE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

THE familiar road-tent surrounded by barriers with Telephone Company Chops on them are outward signs of telephone reconstruction work.

But it is merely the outward sign of the invisible activity that goes on unceasingly beneath the ground where in a small space willing workers toil at splicing cables. The work involves cables, some containing as many as 2,400 wires, having to be spliced together wire to wire. In making these splices it is a rigorous necessity that all trace of dampness shall be excluded from the cable before the lead sheath is finally soldered up.

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(3) Bureau of Communications
(4) Bureau of Administration
(5) Bureau of Accounts
(6) Bureau of Statistics

All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Native Products Exempt from Advertising Tax

To encourage the development of native industries, native products will be completely exempt from the outdoor advertising tax which is being levied by the various Provincial and Municipal Authorities. The order is issued jointly by the Ministries of Interior, Industries and Finance in compliance with a recent petition of the National Native Manufacturers' Association.

Customs Surtax at Tientsin Extended for Another Year

With the issuance of a river conservancy loan of $4,000,000 by the Hohai Conservancy Bureau at Tientsin secured on the proceeds of the surtax of the Tientsin Customs, the Hopei Provincial Government has instructed the Tientsin Customs Authorities to continue the enforcement of the surtax for another year. Pending the aproval of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, the loan will be devoted to the improvement of the Pei Ho River and other constructive purposes. A sinking fund committee is being formed for the administration of the funds.

S.M.C. Spent $1,095,902 For Road Development During Past Six Months

Expeditures on road widenings and extensions in the International Settlement for the first half of 1931 totalled $1,095,902, it was announced on August 6 by the Public Works Department. A balance of $704,094 remained for the continuation of the road program during the remaining half of the present year. The bulk of the expenditure incurred on road improvement. was necessitated through the re-development of properties, mainly in the Central District, where highest land values obtain, according to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Population in Northeastern Provinces Now Totals 28,885,000

The latest census taken by the Northeastern Authorities reveals that the population in the Three Eastern Provinces and Jehol now totals 28,885,000. The distribution of the population in the four provinces is as follows:

Liaoning (Fengtien)	15,233,000
Kirin	7,635,000
Heilungkiang	3,755,000
Jehol	2,262,000
Total	28,885,000

Whangpoo River Bridge Scheme Vetoed by Mayor Chang as Funds Are Lacking

According to a report in the *North China Daily News* on August 7, Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality, has vetoed the scheme to construct a steel bridge over the Whangpoo River, because the merchants have shown no inclination to finance it. However, he is reported to have instructed the Municipal Commissioner for Public Works to make an investigation into the industrial and commercial conditions on both sides of the River and ascertain whether such a bridge is absolutely necessary at present; if it is, what the approximate cost would be and where would be the best site.

Bank of China Opens Branches at Osaka and Kobe in Japan

In view of the close trade relations of China with Japan, the Bank of China in Shanghai has decided to open two branch offices in Japan, one at Osaka and the other at Kobe, both of which are leading Japanese commercial ports and have close business connections with China. The Osaka branch of the Bank will be opened on August 15 at a temporary office at No. 5 Ichibaneho Honda, Nishi-Ku, while a permanent office will later be located at the former site of the Kwanguchi branch of the Mitsui Bank at the same place. Mr. Chu, manager of the Osaka office, announced that the Bank also proposes to establish branches at Kobe and Yokohama. The Bank of China is the first Chinese Bank to establish branch offices in Japan, according to the *Osaka Maiaichi*, which published the above report.

Mining Inspectors Recommend Imposition of a Mining Tax

A party of mining experts which was sent out by the Ministry of Finance to survey the mining industries in various provinces including Manchuria, early this year, has submitted a recommendation to the Ministry for the imposition of a mining tax. According to their report, there is an average of about 30 mines in every one of the provinces they visited and they suggested that should the Ministry of Finance impose a tax on the mines, a new source of revenue to the extent of $5,000,000 a year will accrue to the Government. It is understood that the Ministry is considering the recommendation and that regulations governing the levy of the proposed tax will shortly be drafted.

Nanking Issues Regulations for Forestry Protection

With a view to developing the forestry industry in China and promoting wood cultivation, the Ministry of Industries has issued a set of regulations governing the protection of forests in the various provinces throughout the country. The regulations strictly enjoin the indiscriminate cutting of woods in national or provincial forests and the provincial and municipal governments are ordered to be responsible for the enforcement of the regulations. Licensed timber merchants are allowed to carry on wood cutting in the public forests, but young trees under 3.6 feet must be allowed to grow and whenever a forest is razed in part or in whole, new trees should be planted. The timber merchants are enjoined to observe these regulations, otherwise their license will be cancelled

Northern Merchants Launch Boycott on Soviet Goods

The Soviets' ambition to monopolize the import business in the Manchurian provinces is likely to receive a serious setback, as the Chinese merchants there have launched a strong boycott movement against the Soviet's commodities. Chinese merchants, especially those in Harbin and Chuanchiatien, have held several meetings, discussing ways for the prevention of Russian goods from intruding into the Manchurian markets. They urged that prior to the resumption of official relations and the signing of a new Sino-Russian Commercial Treaty, Russians should not be allowed to carry on trade in the Northeastern Provinces. As the Chinese merchants are not allowed to trade on Soviet soil, so it is but just that Russian goods should be barred from the Chinese markets. The Soviet merchants have been dumping a large quantity of merchandise on the Chinese borders and are trying to sell them to Chinese merchants at an exceptionally low price in order to create a sort of monopoly in the import trade in Manchuria. In order to prevent the Russians from carrying out their scheme, the Harbin merchants have launched a boycotting movement and urged cessation of any commercial dealings with Russia pending restoration of diplomatic relations.

Towering Bank Structure to Rise on Peking Road Site

The National Commercial Bank has completed plans for the erection of a new gigantic building, towering eleven stories above the ground, on a valuable site on Peking Road between the Kiangsi and Szechuen Roads and construction work will be started in the near future. The bank, which is now situated at the corner of Kiangsi and Peking Roads, has acquired the adjoining parking space now occupied by the Yellow Taxicab Company. Plans have been worked out for the demolition of the old premises and erection of a new huge building covering both lots.

It is also learned that the Ningpo Commercial Bank, which is located opposite the National Commercial Bank, is also considering reconstructing its bank premises. If the plans are realized, the intersection of Peking and Kiangsi Roads will have four large modern banking buildings, as the Land Bank of China is also to start construction of a seven-story structure on the southwestern corner lot. On the Southeastern corner is the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank building, recently completed.

Soviets Inaugurate Gigantic Scheme to Develop Egg Industry

The Soviet Government has inaugurated an ambitious scheme for the development of the egg industry in the country and has set aside G. Roubles 64,000,000, as part of its Five-Year-Plan, for the purpose, according to a *China Times* report from Harbin on July 27 With these funds, the report states, there will be built five large factories, 567 egg stores, 377 poultry farms and 97 cold-storage stores. When the plan can be worked out in detail, Soviet Russia will be able to produce 136,000,000,000 eggs per annum, of which 100,000,000,000 will be reserved for home consumption and the balance of 36,000,000,000 for export.

In China, the annual egg production is only 100,000 cases. It is feared that the Chinese egg industry will be seriously affected by the Soviet's new scheme.

Mukden Radio Establishes Direct Communication with U. S. A.

On August 1 the official opening ceremonies of the direct Mukden-San Francisco radio-telegraph circuit were held. The first official radiograms exchanged were communications between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and William R. Cassle, Jr., Acting American Secretary of State. The actual opening of this latest radio link took place June 10, since which time commercial traffic has been handled continuously. This new high-power station was completed under the administration of General Chu Kwong-mu, Chief of the Electrical Communications, and the Board of Communications of the Three North-Eastern Provinces. Construction work was supervised by Chinese engineers, using Chinese labor. Cooperating with the Northern Administration was Consulting Engineer P. W. Derby of the Radio Corporation of America. The equipment installed at Mukden is of the latest and most powerful design and was supplied by the R. C. A. This new station in North China forms a second direct channel of radio-telegraphic communication between America and China and is similar to the Direct Shanghai-America circuit. Mukden radio central also has a direct European connection via Berlin.

Local Tea Merchants Raise Objection to New Tea-testing Regulations

In connetion with the newly-promulgated regulations governing the examination and testing of tea exports to foreign countries, the local tea merchants held a meeting on July 25, raising objection to the Government's plan. They said that the regulations were released at so late a time in the tea export season that it was impossible for them to make preparations to conform with them. Now, they are warned by the foreign exporters that in the event of the tea exports proving below the standard as required by the testing regulations, they have to bear whatever losses the foreign exports may sustain. So, they complained that the Government, instead of assisting the Chinese tea trade, is embarrassing its development and strengthening the position of the foreign merchants. Further, article 5 of the new Regulations provides that the tea merchants must submit free four catties out of every 100 cases as samples to the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities and that a fee of 10 cents per case be charged on them for the services of the Bureau. Meanwhile, the foreign tea exporters also demand two cases of every grade of tea as samples free of charge and that the weighing must be conducted by themselves. The Chinese tea merchants can not afford to suffer such losses which the enforcement of the new regulations and the demands of the foreign tea exporters must necessarily entail upon them, the meeting declared. Again, article 6 of the new regulations provides that colored tea is not to be considered standard quality and can not be exported. This provision, the tea merchants pointed out, indicated the ignorance of the testing authorities, as the color of Chinese tea varies considerably by reason of locality, climate and season, It is obviously unfair for the Government to enforce the new regulations when all these things are taken into consideration. Green tea is generally exported to Europe and the Philippine Islands and in order to satisfy the consumers' prejudice, it has to be dyed before marketing. If this is not done, China must abandon her tea export trade to these countries. Finally the meeting resolved to elect a delegation to call on the Bureau Authorities to modify the regulation so as to conform with the generally established practice among the tea merchants.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

China's Foreign Trade During 1930 Showed Unfavorable Balance, Exports Dropped

According to the Chinese Martime Customs report on Customs revenue and foreign trade of China during 1930 just released to the Press, despite the world-wide economic depression, China's import trade prospered during last year, although it showed a small decrease as compared with the volume of the previous year. The export trade for the same period has however recorded a sharp decline and a very unfavorble balance has been registered, relegating China's position as an exporter to that of five years ago and breaking the uninterrupted sequence of yearly increased sales of produce for considerably over a decade.

The report begins with a brief review of the adoption of the Gold Customs Units as the unit of calculation for import duties and the abolition of the Haikwan Tael. While silver dollars, taels and other silver coinage were also accepted as legal tender in payment of import duties, these were all calculated on a gold basis according to the current gold unit exchange rates published by the Customs. This arrangement held good throughout the year at all ports except Shanghai where, due to the initiative of the Bank of China, merchants were enabled to pay import duties in gold unit cheques or orders on that bank.

The Maritime Customs collection for the year 1930 amounted to Hk. Tls. 180,600,000, including import duties, coast trade duties, transit dues and tonnage dues. The import duty total comprises G.U. 137,110,009, equalling Hk.Tls. 121,020,000. The ports contributing the largest collections were: Shanghai, Tientsin, Dairen, Canton, Kiaochow and Hankow. All foreign loan and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs revenue, including the service of the Reorganization Loan, were met in full.

The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (treasure excluded) during 1930 was valued at 2,204 million Haikwan Taels, representing a decrease of 77 millions over the preceding year's level, but it nevertheless remains the second highest on record despite the world-wide trade depression. The value of net imports was increased by approximately 44 million Haikwan Taels to a new high record of 1,309.8 million Haikwan Taels.

Exports, on the other hand, achieved unenviable distinction of recording a drop in value of over 120 million Haikwan Taels. The record is the lowest for the past five years. The net result of these transactions has been to place China's visible commercial liabilities at a high figure, approximately 415 million taels, but when reckoned in gold, it represents an increase of some £6,000,000 only over the last year's balance.

Among the countries trading with China, Japan still retains the premier position both in imports and exports, while the balance of trade in her favor more than regained the loss recorded during 1929. The British Empire slightly improved its position and claimed 24.5 per cent of the import trade, as against 21.6 per cent in the preceding year. China's import trade with America declined last year and a considerable shrinkage is noted, especially when the value of the trade is calculated in gold figures.

Export figures reveal no striking changes in the direction of trade, America gaining a fractionally larger share at the expense of Japan. Germany continued to improve her position both as a seller and a customer of China, the only other countries falling into the same category, but to a less degree, being Sweden, Denmark, etc. Of other countries, France and, still more, Italy, were sufferers from the general economic trade depression, while the Netherlands and Russia proved themselves excellent customers rather than sellers in China's trade.

As already noted, the value of net imports, i.e., gross imports less re-exports abroad of foreign produce to foreign countries, exceeded that of the preceding year by approximately 44 million Haikwan taels and sets a new high level in the value of import trade when estimated in silver. Inflated values, however, contingent on the rise of sterling exchange rather than an increase in the volume of trade, are responsible for this result.

The following table shows in Haikwan taels the value for the last three years of principal groups of articles of import entering China from abroad:

Direct Imports

	1928. Hk. Tls.	1929 Hk. Tls.	1930. Hk. Tls.
Cotton goods*	190,030	188,574	149,839
Raw cotton	68,981	91,124	132,266
Rice	65,039	58,981	121,234
Sugar	98,698	98,761	86,391
Metals and minerals	67,556	70,855	75,881
Kerosene oil, liquid fuel, and lubricating oil	72,403	64,779	65,043
Tobacco	61,937	49 162	58,373
Chemicals	32,666	34,255	46,905
Machinery	19,472	29,887	44,283
Paper	29,049	34,246	37,384
Flour	32,802	64,008	31,926
Dyes and pigments	28,519	33,192	25,765
Wool and cotton unions and woollen goods†	48,201	44,431	24,616
Timber	18,018	27,819	23,178

* Exclusive of raw cotton.
† Exclusive of sheep's wool.

S. M. C. Defines Attitude Toward New Factory Law in Statement

In connection with the enforcement of the new Factory Law promulgated by the National Government in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued an official statement on Angust 7, endorsing in principle the enactment, but holding the opinion that the first steps toward industrial regulations should be confined to regulation of such matters as: length of working period, child labor, rest days and holidays, compensation for injury arising from employment, bonus, discussion facilities between employers and employees. health and safety regulations, etc. The statement points out that the new law is of an extremely far-reaching character and that a long time must necessarily elapse before the standards at which it aims can be attained.

China's Paper Industry Grows In Spite of Large Imports from Abroad

Notwithstanding the heavy imports of paper from abroad, particularly newspapers, the Chinese native paper industry has shown signs of rapid development in recent years. According to the Customs Report for 1923, there were 55,863 paper factories in China with an annual return of $59,860,775. The paper these factories turned out proved to be of good quality, such as the Hsuan paper from Anhwei, the Liensze paper from Fukien and Kiangsi and the Pe paper from Chekiang. The best books printed by the Commercial Press and Chung Hwa Book Company in Shanghai are made from Chinese products.

Though China is unable to produce enough paper for her own needs, nevertheless she exports a considerable quantity abroad, as indicated by the customs reports from 1924 to 1927.

Year	Tons	Hk. Tls.
1924	341,846	5,123,705
1925	280,138	4,864,877
1927	273,984	5,253,235

The above export consists largely of Hsuan paper, bamboo paper, and the Maopen paper, which is considered to be the highest grade.

Bamboo is the best material for paper. The finest paper manufactured in China largely comes from Foukien, Kuangtung, Chekiang and Szechuen. The annual production is estimated to be $40,000,000. If China undertakes scientific reform, the industry can be greatly improved and developed.

The reason why China's paper industry does not prosper is due to the fact that there is not enough capital to finance the industry. The Hankow Paper Works though the largest in China, has a capital of only $2,000,000, which is still not big enough to meet the demand. Other large factories are the Kiangnan Paper Factory, Haw Chang, Yuan Pao, Lungchang, Chinchen, China, Kungshing, Tsanshing, Mow Tai Hsiang, Chenshing, Hsin Kee and Kuanghwa in Shanghai; the Peishachow factory in Wuchang; the Hwasing factory in Tsinan; the Yuhwashing factory in Soochow; the Wuling factory in Hangchow; the Taichung in Kashing; the Yulee factory in Kiangsi; the Yushingling factory in Kirin; the Tacheng in Kuangtung; the Yuyuan in Tientsin; the Fuchuan and Chenhwa in Szechuen; the Tsihwa, Hinyit and Tsishan in Hopei.

Although the Chinese paper industry steadily grows certain grades of paper, such as newspapers and others for printing purposes, have to be imported from abroad, as these can not be manufactured in China owing to insufficient supply of wood and lack of the necessary equipment. In recent years, the import of these papers has shown a huge increase as the following figures, compiled by the Chinese Martime Customs show:

1920	Hk. Tls. 14,159,186
1924	Hk. Tls. 10,108,678
1927	Hk. Tls. 25,446,764

Kao-Tsi Railway Yields Big Receipts During July

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Tsingtao dated August 7, the monthly receipts of the Kaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration for July totalled $1,036-846 65. As compared with the figures for the same month last year, an increase of $867,308.65 is registered.

Ban on Russian Goods Petitioned by Manchuli Merchants

To counteract the dumping of Soviet goods into the Chinese market, the Manchuli Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to the National Government, petitions that the various Maritime Customs be instructed to prohibit the importation of all Russian products so as to relieve the distress of the native manufacturers. The message also reports rich mineral deposits in the vicinity of the Manchuli Railway Station and urges that Government deputies should be despatched to survey the various mines, preparatory to the formation of a mining corporation by the Government or by private overseas Chinese interests. Both the proposals contained in the message are now being referred to the Ministry of Industry for action.

Nanking Establishes Central Mint in Shanghai to Unify Currency

In order to unify the country's currency, the National Government has established a central mint in Shanghai and the mints in Nanking and Hangchow will be abolished. According to a report in the *Shanghai Times*, the opening of the Central Mint was originally scheduled for August 1, but delay has been caused by the fact that the Government has not been able to solve the currency problems and that the party of experts sent to the United States to study mint systems have not yet returned to present their report to the Government. The Shanghai branch mint has been temporarily closed and is now in the course of reorganization. It is expected that the new Central Mint will be opened in a few months' time.

Imports of Mosaic Tiles Rapidly Displaced by Native Products

Within the last decade, the use of mosaic tiles has become very general in China, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth being imported into the country annually. In the past few years, the imports have much dwindled, as many Chinese manufacturing companies have sprung into existence to compete with the foreign importers in this trade. The pioneer mosaic mannfacturing companies in Shanghai are the Chinese National Engineering and Manufacturing Co., and the National Pottery Co., Ltd. The former was founded in 1921 by a group of Chinese students from the United States and is now the largest producer of mosaic tiles and electrical appliances and machinery in China. The Company has a total subscribed capital of $300,000 and its assets are now worth nearly half a million. The plant is located at Pootung and its annual total output is valued at about $300,000. The Shanghai market consumes the greater portion of this output and the remainder is shipped to various parts of China and the South Sea Islands, The National Pottery Company was founded in 1922 and is also doing thriving business in this industry.

Projected Harbin-Kirin Motor Track to Cost $170,000

The Kirin Provincial Government has completed plans for the construction of a first class motor track from Harbin to Kirin, capital of the province, according to a Harbin dispatch in the *North China Daily News* on August 5. The cost of the road is estimated at $170,000 but to this will have to be added the cost of a bridge across the Sungari River near Kirin town, as there is none at present. The work on the road has already been commenced and is progressing satisfactorily. The road will pass through several small towns which will thus be linked up with the new Government road and will have the possibility of carting their products to the larger towns over a good road. The new road scheme was projected three years ago, but the Sino-Soviet armed conflict in 1929 brought about the delay of its execution until now. On the completion of the new road, the charming summer resort of Ectsendyantse will be attainable in a hour's motor ride from Harbin and speculators are already proposing to erect large hotels on the spot, The bridge over the Sungari River at Kirin will be begun this year and is expected to be ready for traffic before Autnmn of 1932.

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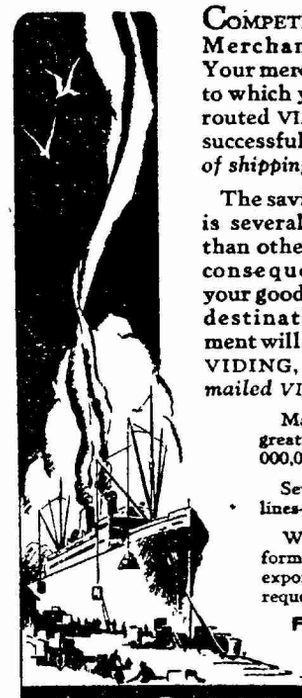

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Men and Events

W. R. Dorsey, American consul at Tsingtao, has been transferred to Madrid.

The National Anti-Opium Association observed its seventh anniversary August 6.

K. S. Inui, of the Japanese Legation, is spending a holiday in Tsingtao and Dairen.

The Swedish Consulate General in Shanghai has been removed to 96 Rue Marcel Tillot.

The Kuling American School will reopen September 9. Roy Allgood has been appointed headmaster.

E. C. Stocker of the Texas Oil Co. of Shanghai is seriously ill in the Peking Union Medical Hospital.

The Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert of the Baptist Mission have departed from New York on their way back to Shanghai.

W. S. Heald has arrived in Shanghai to take up his position as assistant general manager of the Shanghai Power Company.

Culver B. Chamberlain, American Consul at Canton, passed through Shanghai end of last week on his way to the United States on leave.

Hallett Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, departed from Shanghai August 8 aboard the *Hoten Maru*, for an extended trip through North China.

The resignation of Teng Tsu-yu as traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways has been accepted by the Ministry of Railways.

J. H. Cubbon has been appointed financial secretary of the Maritime Customs Loan Department in succession to the late A. J. Commijs. Mr. Cubbon has served two terms as audit secretary.

The Shell Union Corporation, a holding company incorporated in Delaware which is affiliated with the Royal Dutch Oil Co., reports a loss of 11 million dollars for the three months ended June 30.

Dr. H. Necheles, of the physiology department of the Peking Union Medical College, passed through Shanghai end of last week en route to Germany. He intends to reside permanently in Hamburg.

R. B. Streeper, U S. Consul, formerly attached to the Tientsin American Consulate-General, at present in America, is due to proceed shortly to his new post in Terehan, Persia, without returning to China.

Wang Yun-ching, son of Wang Hsiao-chen, proprietor of the Foh Hsing Flour Mill, has returned to Shanghai from the United States where he had been studying textile manufacture and management.

Expenditures on road widenings and extensions in the International. Settlement of Shanghai for the first half of 1931 totalled Tls. 1,096,902, according to a recent announcement by the public works department.

Air mail and passenger service between Peiping and Peitaiho, the nothern summer resort, was inaugurated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation August 8, when a Junkers airplane made the first flight to Peitaiho.

C. Walter Young, member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, and author of various books dealing with political conditions in Manchuria, will arrive in China shortly and is planning to reside permanently in Peiping.

For the first time since the shareholders approved of the merger of the Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Vacuum Oil Co. the stock of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation was listed on the New York Stock Exchange August 3.

A New York telegram August 5 states that contrary to expectations in many quarters the General Motors Corporation announced that it will pay its regularly quarterly dividend of G.$0.75 on each share of common stock.

Senator Harry B. Hawes from Missouri was in Shanghai last week. He was entertained at dinner August 7 by U. S. Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham and Carl Crow at Mr. Crow's home, 239 Connaught road.

Dr. Wu Kai-sen has been appointed a member of the Chinese delegation to the 12th session of the League of Nations to replace General Chiang Tso-pin, formerly Chinese Minister to Berlin, recently appointed Minister to Japan.

O. M. Green former editor of the *North China Daily News*, took the chair at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, July 7, when a lecture was delivered by P. C. Chang, professor of Philosophy at Nankai University near Tientsin.

To prevent hoarding of rice and other daily necessities by profiteers, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, in an order to the Bean and Rice Merchants Guild, instructs that first grade Chinese rice must not be sold above $17 per picul.

The death occurred last week of Chiang Wei-jui, leader of the Formosan independence movement. Chiang is said to have continued his activities for the emancipation of Formosa in spite of the fact that he was thrown nto prison on a dozen occasions.

The Shanghai Municipal Council announces a vacancy in the position, of assistant master (Chinese) to teach English, mathematics and general subjects in the Municipal Secondary School for Chinese. The commencing salary will be $150 to $240 per month.

A Frenchman named Giorgi, who on November 6 last, in an alcoholic frenzy, killed a native and wounded another, was sentenced at Saigon last month to five years' hard labor, followed by banishment for ten years. He was also ordered to pay $5,000 as compensation.

The Radio Corporation of America announced in New York August 6 that during the first six months of 1931 its net income totalled G.$2.638,703. This figure compares unfavorably with the Corporation's net income for the first half of 1930, which totalled G.$5,050,098.

A reception was given by the Chairman and members of the Shanghai Municipal Council at the Administration building in Kiangse Road August 12, to Father L Froc. who has just retired from his post as director of Zi-ka-wei Observatory, after many years of service.

Miss Ruth Raven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven, who has been spending the summer with her parents in Shanghai, is returning to the University of California aboard the Dollar liner *President Jefferson* which departed from Shanghai August 12.

The Executive Yuan has issued another order to the Gendarmerie Headquarters at Nanking and Shanghai as well as the Municipal Bureaus of Public Safety of the two cities to capture the culprits who attempted to assassinate the Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, at Shanghai last month,

The body of Ensign C. M. Harris, of the U. S. S. *Black Hawk* (tender), who took his own life with a pistol at Chefoo July 29, is being taken to San Francisco on the transport *Chaumont*, which sailed from Shanghai August 13. The young officer was a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy in 1929.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration announced August 5 that Government messages in Chinese despatched to points within the country will be charged at half the usual telegraph rate. The rate for "day letter" telegrams to the East Indies will be one-third of the usual rate as from Sept. 1.

According to an investigation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of Catholic, Christian and Japanese Buddhist churches established in the province of Shantung totals 280, occupying an aggregate area of some 5,200 mow. The value of the land and movable property is estimated at $7,000,000.

In connection with the resolution recently passed by the Cuban Upper House ordering the deportation of all foreigners from some twenty countries, including China, Ling Ping, the Chinese Minister to Cuba, made a vigorous protest, and has now secured the exemption of the Chinese from the deportation order.

Harry Rea, son of George Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*, arrived in Shanghai from America last week. He is connected with the geological survey department of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and is en route to the East Indies. His father accompanied him to Hongkong.

According to a Moscow dispatch, the 18th meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference was held on the August 6 when the question concerning the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway was further discussed. Chien Tai and Wang Tseng-en. technical experts who arrived at Moscow on the August 5, attended the meeting.

The China National Aviation Corporation has presented plans and charts for a Ninghsia-Hankow and a Lanchow-Harbin air mail and passenger service, to the Executive Yuan. The Corporation has been instructed to dispatch deputies to make surveys of the air routes to be traversed by the two proposed air lines.

A farewell reception will be extended to the 100 Chinese students who are leaving in the near future for further studies in Europe and America, on August 16 by the World's Chinese Students' Federation and 16 other local

organization. The reception will be held in the afternoon at the Cheng Garden, at 6 Seymour Road.

Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister, who returned the beginning of this week to Peiping from a short vacation at the Western Hills, called on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at the Peking Union Hospital August 7. In the afternoon the Minister held a reception at his home for the members of the Upton Close tourist party.

Dr. Kao Lu, until recently Minister to France, has been appointed a member of the Control Yuan, It is understood that Dr. Kao will be officially relieved of his post as Minister of Education, a position which he has never actually taken up, and that Dr. Li Shu-hua, the Acting Minister, will be promoted to the substantive post.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the Kokusa Kisen, after having effected an agreement for the New York route, have decided to invite the Dollar Steamship Co. to become partners to the agreement, the object being to tide over the present depression in the shipping business and to avoid cut-throat competition.

A party of 20 American business men and women under the leadership of Clarence Matson of the Los Angles Chamber of Commerce was due to arrive in Shanghai August 13. The party left Los Angeles on July 20 by the s. s. *Chichibu Maru*. On August 18 they will proceed to Hongkong and then on to Manilaby the s.s. *Kitano Maru*.

Prof, Russell McCullouch Story of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Peiping where he will deliver a series of lectures at Yengching University and the Peking Union Language School. Prof. Story arrived in Shanghai from Manila and Canton where he spent considerable time investigating conditions.

The Shanhai Telephone Company announces that two new automatic exchanges are nearly ready for service. The transfer from the old system to the new automatic exchanges at Pichon (subscribers whose numbers begin with 7) and Wayside (subscribers whose numbers begin with 6) is to be made at an early date which will be announced later.

A Nanking telegram states that an important post in the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War will be given to Miss Wang Kwei-fen, the first Chinese aviatrix and daughter of the late Madame Chou Chin, famous revolutionary martyr. Miss Wang graduated from the school of aviation of New York University this year and returned to China last month.

Japanese Navy, Foreign Affairs and Communication Department officials investigated the alleged passage of the fortified zone in Japanese territory by Messrs. Pangborn and Herndoon by airplane, insisting that they had infringed the fortification act. They were summoned to the Metropolitan Police Office and detained pending further investigation.

Two inspection bureaus to prevent the sale and transportation of Japanese goods have been instituted at Hsiakwan and inside the city of Nanking by the Anti-Japan Association of Nanking. Dealers in Japanese goods are requested to register their stocks with the Association; those found to be concealing unregistered Japanese products are to be fined.

Direct action on the part of local workers to enforce the new Factory Law which has become effective since August 1, is strictly prohibited in an announcement issued by the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai. The workers are requested to report to the Bureau for investigation and action if the factories or mills where they are employed fail to observe the new law.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the National Government, sent a message of goodwill to the world's conference of the Y.M.C.A. now in session in Cleveland, Ohio. General Chiang Kai-shek conveyed his personal greetings to the conference through T. T. Teng, Associate General Secretary of the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, who is attending the Conference as a fraternal delegate.

The American Asiatic Underwriters, of Shanghai last week declared an interim dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share. The report for the first half year ending June 30, 1931. shows net earnings from operations of Tls. 176,488. 12, which was a substantial increase over the same period last year. A further gain in surplus of Tls 60,140.00 was reported from increase in value of securities owned.

(*Continued on page 443*)

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An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Of Interest to Educators

An Interpretative History of Education, by J Franklin Messenger, Ph. D. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1931. 387 pages, with bibliography and index.

This is a very readable and concise history of education, and students of the subject will find little difficulty in its pages. What many have made dull and uninteresting in college lecture courses Dr. Messenger has brought before us in a stimulating and suggestive way in his book. We picked it up expecting to be bored, but Dr. Messenger refused to let us by with that though. He has proved that by being alive to his subject a man may interest even a casual reader in a subject that is usually far from entertaining. Educators will also find this book a great aid in their pedagogic work because of its modern manner and pleasant style.

The volume is in three parts: From Primitive Times to the Renaissance, From the Renaissance to the Twentieth Century, and American Education. There is also a list of suggested readings as well as a bibliography. We would commend the chapter on Early American Education to the attention of our American students, as well as to their parents. It is almost unbelievable to consider these educational practices of a hundred years ago. The past fifty years have seen tremendous advances, showing us what the future may yet accomplish.

The last chapter of the book on the Profession of Teaching is largely inspirational. Dr. Messenger thinks the work of the teacher is a prime asset in the development of a people. This is certainly the doctrine of the Russian Soviet today in the schools of that land. Chinese educators will do well to ponder on the history of modern western educational methods, and this book should be helpful to them. "In a pure democracy men are free from intellectual slavery."

July 7, 1931. G. B. S.

Dream of the Red Chamber—Chinese Classic

Dream of the Red Chamber, a Chinese novel, by Tsao Hsueh-chin and Kao Ngoh, translated and adapted from the Chinese by Chi-chen Wang. George, Routledge and Sons, London.

This is probably the best attempt yet made to place before English readers a Chinese novel that is classic in its native land. The original title in Chinese was "Hung Lou Meng." Until the 20th century, as we all know, the Chinese placed no value whatever on novels and plays as literature. The immense Chinese encyclopedias composed of extracts from the literature of centuries contain no lines from drama or fiction. Arthur Waley claims that "Hung Lou Meng" contains some of the most moving passages in Chinese literature, as indeed it does, but yet, he continues, many eminent Chinese scholars and educators have never read a line of it. The loss distinctly is theirs.

In his introduction to this volume Mr. Waley prints an entertaining and instructive essay on the Chinese novel, referring to the manner in which, for centuries, the Chinese story-teller contented himself with embroidering cautiously upon well-known historical facts or expanding carefully some stock cycle of legends.

"Dream of the Red Chamber" departs from this process. It was the first Chinese novel of any importance to deal with a group of people unknown to the reader. Dr. Hu Shih has proved fairly conclusively that the people in this novel (that was a strange innovation) were indeed the author and his family. It is in fact the first realistic Chinese novel. Although it bears the marks of being a descendant of the traditional popular Chinese romance it nevertheless was revolutionary and it stands as a very remarkable book.

Originally the book was, like all Chinese novels, of inordinate length. For the English reader this has been cut down to reasonable limits and Mr. Waley vouches that both adaption and translation have been admirably done by Mr. Wang. All Chinese works translated by foreigners have their drawbacks. Here we have a Chinese translator, obviously versed in his own literature and as obviously familiar with the English language and English literature. Mr. Wang has produced a remarkable work that no one interested in Oriental literature can afford to be without.

We are told the original had 421 characters and would require a million words to translate fully into English. Mr. Wang has spared us that; here in the length of an ordinary novel in English he gives us the cream of what is considered the greatest Chinese novel ever written.

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family. We are given here an intimate and adequate picture of Chinese family life which, it is safe to say, can be got nowhere else in Chinese literature. The characters live, move and have their being in these pages. There is no space here to give an outline of the story. It is long, in that there is much incident, and it is a little complicated, but thanks to the translator's understanding of his subject and his consequent clarity it is easliy read and fascinates to the last page. Mr. Wang has done an admirable service to his own literature and to English readers.

A word about the author: Tsao Hsueh-chin was born early in the 18th century in a wealthy and scholarly family and enjoyed the luxuries and advantages that wealth bestowed. He was an accomplished poet. Later misfortune visited the family and he sank deeper and deeper into poverty and in the latter years of his life was constantly in danger of starvation. He died in 1764. "Dream of the Red Chamber" was begun about ten years before his death, at the Village of the Yellow Leaf. He did not live to finish it, completing 80 chapters, whereas it seems certain he planned about a hundred. As it was, the book created something of a sensation, we are told, although its circulation was limited to the actual circulating of a few hand-copied editions. The first printed edition appeared in 1792.

This, the first English edition, has been rendered into excellent and careful English. It is a book to read and to re-read. FSO.

Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States

Zung-chung Mo is the author of a thesis on "Minimum Wage Legislation in the United States," which has been published in book form by the Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd., Shanghai. It was originally submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa. The author discusses the theory of wage regulation, general features of minimum wage laws, minimum wage legislation in the United States in respect of flat rate laws, arbitration laws, mandatory wage board laws and non-mandatory wage board laws. The constitutionality of wage legislation is discussed in the final chapter.

Recent Pamphlets Received

A detailed report by Dr Tsu Min-yee, president of the Committee for Health Reorganization in China, appears in a brochure in French issued in the month of June by the Sino-Belgian Inter University Committee, Discussing the reorganization of health problems in China, both in former years and at present, Dr. Tsu points out that modern medicine has to compete with such practices as the use of deerhorns, the bile of serpents, turtle's eggs, tiger bones, duck saliva, gastric juice of cats the blood of eels, and so on He mentions that a research institute has been established in Shanghai and also that a hospital is intended to be established in which a comparison can be made of Chinese and foreign methods of treatment.

Copies have been received in Shanghai of the July issue of the *Birth Control Review*, published at 152 Madison Avenue, New York City. Among the articles is one by Howard K. Hollister on Sex Education.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*. If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 439)

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, wife of the American Consul-General, is recuperating at the Shanghai Sanatorium from a bad cold.

The Commercial Press, Shanghai, China's largest publishing house, will celebrate its 35th anniversary on August 15, when an elaborate celebration will take place.

Major Arthur Bassett, member of the board of directors of the British-American Tobacco Company, is due to arrive back in Shanghai August 21, by the *s.s. President Pierce*, after a tour of America and Europe.

Prof. Joseph Ralston Hayden, head of the department of Political Science of the University of Michigan, arrived in Shanghai this week and proceeded to Nanking where he plans to remain for several days making a study of political and economic conditions. He arrived in Shanghai from Manila and Canton. Previously Prof. Hayden served as an exchange professor at the University of the Philippines.

A telegram from Washington states that there has been a decrease in illiterates in every state in the United States. Illiterates over ten years old are reported officially to have numbered 4,283,749, or 4 3 per cent of the population in 1930, a decrease of 648,156 during the last ten years. The percentage of illiteracy in the various States ranged from a minimum of eight-tenths of one per cent in Iowa to 14.9 per cent. in South Carolina.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking announces that a number of measures have been formulated for the protection of overseas Chinese residing abroad. Among the more important of the measures are: Negotiations with foreign powers concerned to secure permission for the functioning of Kuomintang branches abroad; relief of unemployed Chinese in foreign countries; elimination of "tong" feuds among the Chinese in the United States; and improvement of education and registration of overseas Chinese.

South American Republics Fail to Repay Loans

A Washington telegram states that the United States Government has decided to adopt a policy of aloofness in regard to the Latin-American economic situation. This important decision was taken following a request by banks, who have been approached by some countries for credit extensions. The State Department reports that Peru, Bolivia, and Chile had, either actively defaulted or suspended their loan services totalling $414,000,000 and indicates that the problem is essentially a banking one.

Money Crisis in Mexico: Slump in Sterling

Two of the largest Mexican banks temporarily closed their doors in Mexico City August 4, namely, Bank Credito Espanol de Mexico, and Banco National de Mexico There has been financial difficulty throughout Mexico ever since the promulgation of the recent laws reforming the monetary laws and replanning the gold peso by the silver peso as legal tender.

A sensational slump in sterling and a fall in securities occurred in London August 4. New York exchange dropped from 4.8575 to 4.8437.

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Who's Who in China

Ho Ping-sung, editor and author; born at Kinhwa, Chekiang, October 18, 1890; graduated from the Provincial College of Chekiang with first prize in 1912; studied at the University of Wisconsin, U. S. A., on a government scholarship, 1912-15, graduating with B. A. degree in 1915 with honor and serving as a student assistant instructor in the Political Science Department of the same University during the senior year; did research work in the Graduate School of Princeton University in 1915, receiving M. A. degree in 1916; after returning to China, served successively as secretary to the civil governor of Chekiang and provincial educational inspector 1916-17; professor of history at the National University of Peking and dean of the English as well as the history and geography departments of Peking Higher Normal School, 1917-22; principal of the First Normal School and the First Middle School of Chekiang, 1922-24; editor of the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1924-29 and since 1929, editor-in-chief; author of "An Outline of Historical Methodology"; "A History of Medieval Europe"; "A History of Modern Europe"; "General Principle of History Writing"; address: Editorial Division, The Commercial Press Ltd., Paoshan Road, Shanghai.

Ho Ping-sung
何 炳 松

何君炳松，浙江金華人，生於前清光緒十六年九月，民國元年以第一名畢業于浙江高等學校，是年卽由浙江省政府資送美國威斯康新大學習政治學，民國四年得文學士學位及論文獎金，並曾任該校政治系學生助教一年，再進普林斯頓大學研究院研究史學及政治學，于民國五年得文學碩士學位，歸國後，歷任浙江省長公署祕書及省視學，民國六年至民國十一年任北京大學史學教授及北京高等師範學校英文部及史地部主任，民國十一年轉任浙江省立第一師範及第一中學校長，民國十三年後任上海商務印書館編輯，民國十八年後任該館編譯所所長，著有歷史研究法，中古歐洲史，近世歐洲史，通史新義諸書，通信處上海寶山路商務印書館編譯所

A.-O. Bank to Issue Shares in Local Currency

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation has issued a prospectus announcing a new issue of $125,000 common shares in local currency. This new local currency issue is to be known as Common "B" non-voting shares. Until now, all of the stock of the bank has been in U. S. Currency, gold dollar shares. The capital henceforth will consist of both gold and silver shares, each to participate at the same percentage ratio in the declaration of dividends. A prospectus issued by the bank shows that during the past five years an average dividend has been paid on the common stock equal to over 32% per annum, in addition to which annual additions were made to surplus and reserves, which had increased by December 31, 1930, to $788,180.74.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN FUKIEN

(Continued from page 429)

different sections of the province, namely, Min-Hai, Yen-Kien, Shao-Chuan, Yung-Fu, Sien-Chang and Lung-Ting, and several engineering work-shops established along roads will also give immediate service in regard to supervision, maintenance, and repair.

Construction Costs

The width of main road has been fixed at 4 *sheng* and each *li* of road surface measures about 720 sq. *sheng* (about 12 *mow*). Of this area 10.8 *mow* of private property must be paid. Estimating the cost of one *mow* at $100 the total cost for contructing foundations will amount to $1,800 per *li*. Bridges and installation of drains, sewers, etc. will amount to $1,500 per *li*, while surface work on the new roads will cost $600 a *li*.

The total cost, then, per li, will be $4,980, and based on this estimate the total length of 3,484 *li* requires $17,350,320 for completion. The following is a summary of the expenses for the construction of main and minor roads:

Main Roads (3,484 *li*)	Cost per *li*	Total Cost
Land	$1,080	$3,762,720
Bed Construction	1,800	6,271,200
Bridges and Drainage	1,500	5,226,000
Road Surface work	600	2,090,400
Total	$4,980	$17,350,320

Minor Roads (6,578 *li*)	Cost per *li*	Total Cost
Land	$ 918	$6,038,604
Bed Construction	1,530	10,064,340
Bridges and Drainage	1,000	6,578,000
Road Surface work	400	2,631,200
Total	$3,848	$25,312,144

Thus the total cost for both main and minor road construction in Fukien is estimated in the aggregate to reach the sum of about $42,662,464.

British Minister Returns to Peitaiho After Making Thorburn Protest

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, returned to Peitaiho, the North-China summer resort, August 10, by airplane after making a renewed strong protest to Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, in connection with the Thorburn incident. It is stated that as a result of the representations of the British Minister a new inquiry has been ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek. The President of the inquiry commission is expected to be a high official of the Ministry of War. General Chiang Kai-shek sent his reply to the British Minister's new representations by means of a special messenger. General Chiang Kai-shek's decision to order a new inquiry is stated to be couched in most emphatic language.

Women Teachers Not Wanted in Kaifeng

Nearly all the women teachers in Kaifeng, Honan, province, higher and lower primary schools, have been discharged by their principals. Some new principals even announce that they will never again engage women teachers to teach in their schools. This action may be due to the fact they usually make love to the men-teachers and besides do not possess enough ability to teach. The Provincial Women's Union is now appealing to the Ministry of Education to carry out the resolution, "In the higher and lower primary schools, at least one-third of the staff must be women teachers," which was passed by the Provincial Educational Conference held in Kaifeng several days ago.

Run on Chinese Bank in Manila

A four-day run on the branch of the Mercantile Bank of China in Manila was started August 6 by wild rumors that the Bank was involved in a financial disaster in Amoy and that one of its principal stock-holders was financially affected by a five million peso embezzlemet case pending in the Manila courts. The member banks of the clearing house decided to loan the Mercantile Bank a million and-a-half pesos cash to help pay off the panicky depositors, and this action stopped the run.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Strong — Business Done 1,600,000 Shares
August 12

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug. 10	Tues. Aug. 11
23½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express ..	13⅞	14¼
182¾	102¾	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye ..	108	114½
42¾	18⅜	2.00	Allis Chalmers	23⅛	24⅝
129¾	89⅜	4.00	American Can	91⅜	95¾
51¾	21¼	—	American &ForeignPower	26½	28¼
31½	11	—	American& For. Power W.	Unq.	16¼
58½	24¾	2.00	American Smelting	30¼	31
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	166⅞	172⅜
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	118¾	121¼
80¾	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks ..	46	48½
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	23½	25
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	44¼	47⅛
70⅜	33¼	*2.00	Bethlehem Steel	37⅛	39⅜
76¼	47	*3.00	Borden Company	58	60¼
30¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	18⅞	19½
45⅜	22½	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	24	23⅝
131½	52⅛	6.00	Case J. I.	53½	60
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	34½	34½
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler..	23⅜	24¼
20¾	9¼	*.30	Cities Service, Com.	9¼	9⅞
45⅝	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric..	29	30
16⅝	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone ..	7½	8¼
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	7⅞	8
2¾	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	1½	1⅜
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	91	93⅜
12	5	—	Continental Oil	8¼	8⅝
86⅝	56⅜	*3.00	Corn Products	63¾	66
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3	3
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	73⅛	73¾
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	84¾	87¼
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	134	142¾
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	37⅝	37¾
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	12⅝	12⅞
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric..	39⅜	41
56	43	3.00	General Foods	48⅞	49⅞
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	37⅜	38¼
84⅛	42	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	42	42
38¾	20⅝	—	Gillette	20¾	21⅝
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	26½	27⅜?
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber..	11⅝	12¾
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber ..	39	41¼
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	Unq.	12¼
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,..	12⅝	13
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement ..	30¼	30¾
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅞	1¾
60½	37½	2.50	International Harvester ..	37½	39⅞
20½	9½	.60	International Nickel.. ..	12¾	13⅜
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel. ..	26⅞	28⅝
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	47¾	51
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	17⅛	18⅞
27¾	17¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	17¾	18¼
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	71	73¼
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	44½	45
21¼	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.) ..	18¼	19⅜
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	11¼	12
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	20⅝	21⅞
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	25½	26¼
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8½	9
132¼	69⅞	6.00	New York Central	69½	73¼
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	8	8⅜
54⅞	38	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric ..	45	46
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	6⅝	6⅞
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	22¾	23⅞
64	42⅛	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	41½	42⅝
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	5¼	5½
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	7	7⅜
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	77¾	79¾
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	17½	19⅜
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	13⅜	14⅛
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	49¾	50⅝
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	54¼	57
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	5¼	5⅝
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	14	15
54½	36	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	41¾	42⅝
20½	14⅞	1.20	Standard Brands	18½	19
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric..	60	62⅞
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	36¾	37⅞
26	13⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	18	18⅜
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	23¼	23⅛
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	33⅝	34¼
18	6⅝	.40	Trans America	6⅞	7
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	48¼	50¼
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	138¼	145
38⅞	20⅞	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	26⅜	28
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	21⅞	22¾
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	27⅝	29½
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber..	13	13⅞
152⅜	83⅛	4.00	U.S. Steel	85⅞	88⅞
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	25⅝	27⅜
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	7	7
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	58⅝	62⅜
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	68⅜	69⅝
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Missionaries Strongly Criticized for Attack on Dr. Tucker

Strong criticism of the 27 missionaries of the American Board for their criticisms of Dr. F. F. Tucker for using a firearm when he apprehended a burglar at Tehchow several weeks ago is contained in letters written to papers in North China, extracts from which follow:

F. M. Moore of Tientsin, said in part: "It is very easy for this group of missionaries, sojourning under delightful conditions at Peitaiho, to pass these resolutions. But we may inquire, what is their object in doing so? Certainly it is a cruel probe into an open wound as far as Dr. Tucker is concerned, and will lead to a lot of lying and shameless propaganda on the part of agitators that will embarrass those handling the case, and that will be disastrous to Dr. Tucker's record and reputation."

"A Missionary's Son" wrote: "Among those 27 benighted souls are doubtless a dozen whom I have called friends in past years. Their treachery to Dr. Tucker, than whom not one has given more of himself in honest and faithful service to his host of friends, Chinese and foreign, can only be construed as a cheap play for publicity. Their hypocritical sanctity subjects them to the contempt of every right-thinking man, woman and child, whatever their nationality."

"An Old Missionary" wrote: "Lest silence on the part of other members of the missionary community should be taken as concurrence with this action, I cannot refrain from saying that undoubtedly missionaries generally will condemn this despicable action by which under the thinnest disguise these signatories (though by the way they did not sign), sit in judgment on their colleague.....Can anyone doubt, that such a mean-spirited attitude will alienate decent-minded Chinese from a religion which has as its advocates such unbrotherly and uncharitable men?"

Burial of Late Mrs. Soong Set for August 18

The burial ceremony of the late Madame K. T. Soong will be held Tuesday, August 18. A family Christian service will be held the previous day at which only members of the family and intimate friends will be present.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, wife of the founder of the Republic one of her daughters who has been in Europe for the past two years, was due to arrive in Shanghai via Siberia August 13, she having made the trip so as to be present at the funeral.

Chow Hsiang-hsien, formerly mayor of Hangchow, and Shih Hsiao-chung, representing, respectively, General Chiang Kai-shek and Minister of Finance T. V. Soong met Mrs. Sun at Mukden and accompanied her to Shanghai.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 5th August, 1931.

The August Bank Holiday took place on Monday: 3rd inst. This week has seen the most strenuous efforts being made in Germany and by the Powers to restore the Banking and Financial system in that country, and, to a great extent the recovery and resumption of necessary Credits.

The Bank of England's discount rate was raised on the 30th July to 4½%, and that example has been followed in many places elsewhere. The War Loan conversion scheme has been prepared by Mr. Snowden, and will be carried out as soon as possible.

Our local Exchange market has been stagnant during the week, and rates have hardly varied

Silver:—Opened on the 30th ult. at 12 1/16d. spot and forward, and G. $.0.27 3/4 and closes today at 13 1/16d, and G. $.0 28 1/8.

China has both bought and sold: small business, and the markets abroad described as idle.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 30th ult, was 1/2 7/8d. and remained unchanged.

The market opened on the 30th ult, at 1/3d. and G.$ 30 3/8 for T/T on London and NewYork: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 3/8d and G. $.31: Yen 162 1/2. An immediate rise took place and after a steady tone, the day closed with sellers at 13 3/8d. and G. $.30 1/8: Yen 161 1/4: GoldBars declined from 746 50 to 738 50.

On the 31st ult. the same rates prevailed, but at the close the best available for near was 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.30 7/16, with a shade better for forward delivery. Gold Bars opened at 740 to close at 743 40

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 82,128,000 a decrease of Tls 1,061,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 177,360,000 an increase of $1,520,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,827,000 as against Tls, 221,865,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for July	Thursday July 30	Friday July 31	Saturday Aug. 1	Monday Aug. 3	Tuesday Aug. 4	Wed. July 29
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing		opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/3.125	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8		1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8		1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 15/16	1/3 1/16	1/2 15/16		1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16
T/T on India	84,840	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2		83 1/2	83 1/2
T/T on France	780,120	768	768	768		768	768
T/T on N.Y.	30,585	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8		30 1/8	30 1/8
T/T on Demand		30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8		30 1/8	30 1/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		126 1/2	127	127		127	127
T/T on H'kong	80,110	80 1/8 nom.	80 1/8 nom.	79 7/8		80 nom.	80 nom.
T/T on Japan	161 560	164 1/4	164	164		164	164
T/T on Batavia	75.940	74 3/4	74 3/4	74 3/4		74 3/4	74 3/4
T/T on Straits	183.600	136 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2		186 1/2	186 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/4.	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4		1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8		1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/4.250	1/4	1/4	1/4		1/4	1/4
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	826.800	815	815	815		815	815
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.335	31 7/8	31 7/8	31 7/8		31 7/8	31 7/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	32 1/8	32 1/8	32 1/8		32 1/8	32 1/8

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 15/16	13 1/16	13		13	13 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 273/4	G.$ 28	G.$ 27 7/8		G.$.27 7/8	G.$.28 1/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 738.70	Tls 743.40	Tls 741.80		Tls. 739.70	Tls 739.30
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	Tls. 112.80	Tls 112.90	Tls 112.80		Tls. 112.80	Tls 112.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls	Tls	Tls		Tls	Tls
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	72.3625	72 4375	72 4 3/8		72 5 1/8	72 4 7/8
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day	2%	2%	2%		3%	2%

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London on Paris	T/T 123 87
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 7/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	4 3/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 7/8 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

August 6, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	76	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	101	4 93
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	72¾	8 56
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105⅞	4.67
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	37	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	79	8.10
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	65¼	10.40
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	57	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	84¼	7 24
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	106⅞	5 94
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¼	7 12
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	31	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106	6.06
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	97	5.72
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94½	5.91
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	105	6.60
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	73	10.97
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	77	7.51
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	17	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	56	11.09
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	51¼	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	55	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99	6.26
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	85½	7.34
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101½	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	52½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	23¾	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	47	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	76¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	42½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	175⅝	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	26¼	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	44	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	60½	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	15	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	36	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	76	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	68	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	66	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	42¼	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	78	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	26¾	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mills—thousands;

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, June 25.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow, etc.	*Pls.*	186
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	137
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	10
Imperial, other Ports	,,	6
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	199
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking, etc. *Bls.*67	,,	67.89
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.*10	*Pls.*	10.12
Brassware	,,	518
Bristles	,,	654
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	230
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	932
Feathers, Duck	,,	41
,, Goose	,,	63
Horsehair	,,	68
Rhubarb	,,	127
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	93
Wool, Sheep's	,,	859
Skins Fox, Untanned	*Pcs.*	228
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	2,394
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	16,652
,, Kid, Untanned	,,	1,900
,, ,, Plates	,,	8,323
,, Lamb, Untanned	,,	900
,, ,, Plates	,,	2,138
,, Mouflion	,,	564
,, Wild Cat, Untanned	,,	500
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	3,000
Carpets	,,	1,565
Hats, Rush	,,	37,800

ETHAN ALLEN, June 26.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	3,024
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	249
Steel, Bamboo	*Pls.*	839
Asphalt	,,	8,243
Carbon Black	,,	352
Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.* 3,200	,,	8,663
Grease	,,	199
Starch	,,	525
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case *Galls.*		150,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	120,933

PRESIDENT JACKSON, June 26.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Voile, Printed *Yds.*		792
Linen	,,	9,414
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain *Pls.*		840
Canned Asparagus	,,	9
,, Awabi	,,	35
,, Fruits	,,	67
Hides, Cattle	,,	51
Newspapers, Old	,,	525
Oranges, Fresh	,,	127
Pitch	,,	310
Soda Ash	,,	840
Lemons, Fresh *Pcs.*		97,800
Machines, Sewing	,,	3
Motor-cars	,,	1
Coffee, in Tins *Doz.*		144
Paints, Unclassed *Galls.*		100
Infants' Foods *G. Units.*		3,299
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	43,364
Treasure:		
Silver Bars *Hk. Tls.*		80,205

SUNNANVIK, June 26.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Antifriction Metal *Pls.*		190
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bar Ends	,,	1,610
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	930
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	3,213
Paper, Bond	,,	78
,, Cover	,,	44
,, Chipboard	,,	3,140
,, Printing	,,	87
,, Writing	,,	24
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,488
,, Prepared	,,	10
Machines, Sewing *Pcs.*		202
Baking Powder *Doz.*		347
Cigarettes *Mille*		400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral *Galls.*		2,500
Motor-cars Parts of *G. Units*		3,862

KURAMA MARU, June 27.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.* 450	*Pls.*	1,577
Gum Resin	,,	4,525
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,160

HOKUROKU MARU, June 29.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 300	*Pls.*	1,050
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	53
Tinned Plates, Old	,,	91
Wire Rope, Old	,,	186
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	3,649
50 ,, ,,	,,	348
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	91
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Sulphur Black	,,	81
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	18,769
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor cycles *Pcs.*		25
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor cycles	,,	20
Motor-cars	,,	6
Clarges *Mille*		41
Dyes, Aniline *Ptgs.* 768 *G. Units*		68,986
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	59,471

FERNBANK, June 29.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw *Bls.* 5,450	*Pls.*	13,812

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, June 30.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	10
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	95
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	415
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	14
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	1,189
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,326
,, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	2,193
Skins, Kid, Plates	*Pcs.*	2,547
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	770
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	377
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	800
,, ,, Untanned	,,	700
,, Weasel, Untanned	,,	6,000
Skin Mats, Kid	,,	2,825
,, ,, Lamb	,,	1,055

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, June 30.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	419
Cheese	,,	8
Flour, Wheat	,,	331
Ink, Printing	,,	206

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, July 4.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	10.04
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Pls.*	39.01
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	0.59
Bristles, Assorted	,,	6
Egg Albumen Dried	,,	42
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	267
Chinaware, Fine	,,	128
Skins, Weasel, Untanned *Pcs.*		4,851

GERTRUDE MAERSK, July 4.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Wool, Sheep's	*Pls.*	169
Skins, Lamb, Untanned *Pcs.*		1,000
,, Weasel, ,, ,,	,,	26,000

THURLAND CASTLE, July 4.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	469
Ink, Printing	,,	67
Starch	,,	1,039
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,135
,, Stalk	,,	1,546
Machines, Sewing *Pcs.*		6
Oil, Lubricating Mineral *Galls.*		8,116
,, Kerosene, in Case	,,	50,480

FOYLEBANK, July 6.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts *Pls.*		600

BELLINGHAM, July 6.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat *Pls.*		1,664
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood *Sup. ft.*		500,170

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, July 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,000	*Pls.*	3,500
Aluminium Sheets	,,	86
Canned Asparagus	,,	26
,, Fruits	,,	59
Coffee	,,	10
Hides, Cow	,,	188
Ink, Printing	,,	62
Newspapers, Old	,,	945
Oranges, Fresh	,,	974
Oats, Rolled	,,	11
Soap, Palmolive	,,	19
Sulphur Black	,,	196
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	3,750
Machines, Sewing	,,	6
Motor-cars	,,	3
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	40
Cotton Singlets *Doz.*		44
Varnish *Galls.*		266
Chocolate *Lb.*		144
Motor-cars, Parts of *G. Units*		5,207
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	65,913

ADEN MARU, July 7.

(Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	27,560

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, July 8.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Bronze Powder	*Pls.*	101
Cobalt, Oxide of	,,	4
Milk, Evaporated	,,	219
Oats, Rolled	,,	17
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	57
Artificial Silk and Cotton Underwear	*Doz.*	41

PRESIDENT JACKSON, July 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking *Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.76
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9,68
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.40
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	178
Egg Albumen, Dired	,,	390
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	329
Antimony Regulus	,,	240
Brassware	,,	11
Bristles, Assorted	,,	118
Feathers Goose	,,	51
Hair, Human	,,	186
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	16
Oil, Wood	,,	458
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,680
Wool, Sheep's	,,	166
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,120
Soapstoneware	,,	19
Tails, Horse	,,	74
Kittysols	*Pcs.*	721
Hats, Hemp	,,	7,200
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	1,800
,, ,, Plates, Tanned	,,	50
Skin Mats, Kid	,,	3,250
,, ,, Sheep	,,	208

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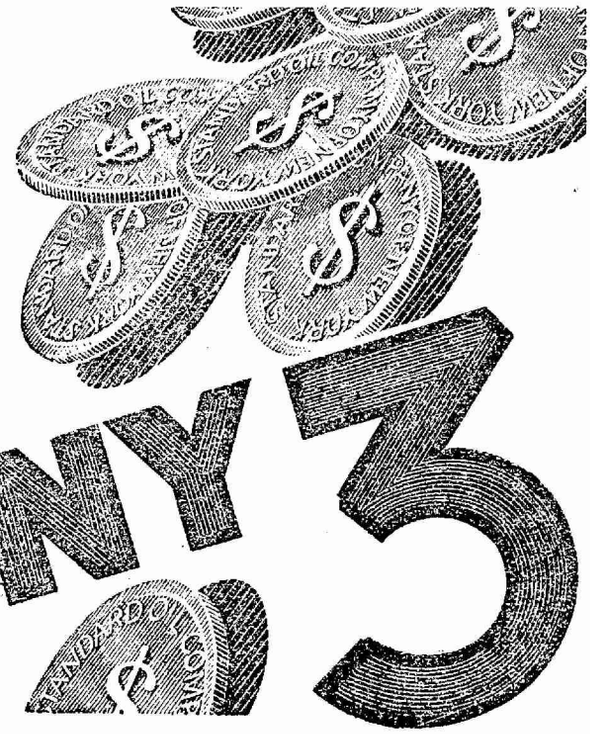

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